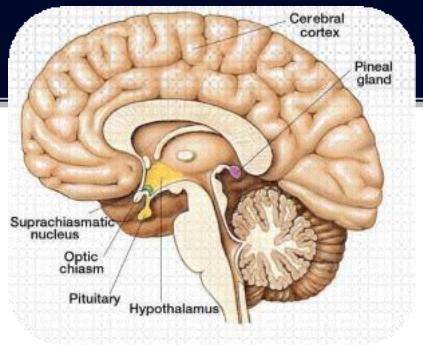
# Atlas Geográfico

## *Biomagnetismo*

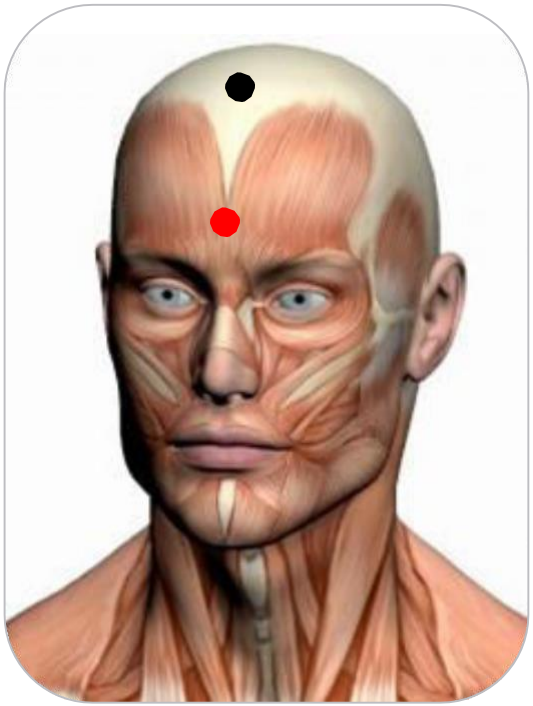
LIBRO DIGITAL

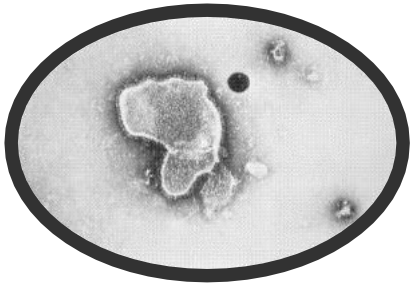
# Pineal - Hipófisis



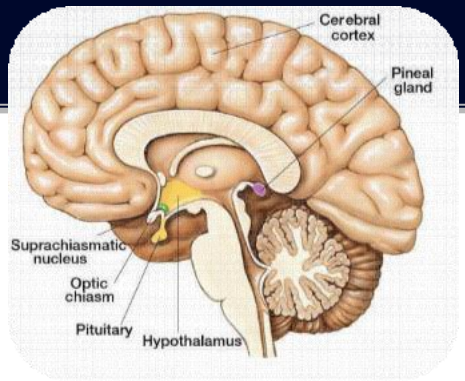

SINCICIAL

Se presentan problemas en el sistema respiratorio produciendo rinitis, faringitis, traqueo-bronquitis, otitis media, sinusitis, hasta cuadros más severos como bronquiolitis y neumonía, especialmente en lactantes menores.



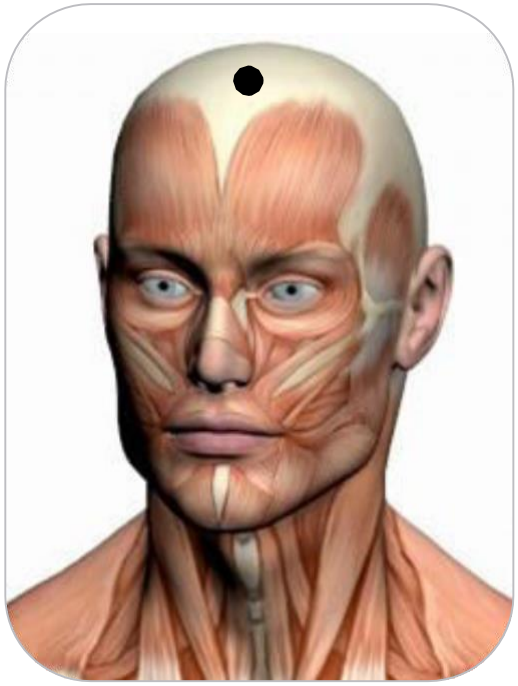


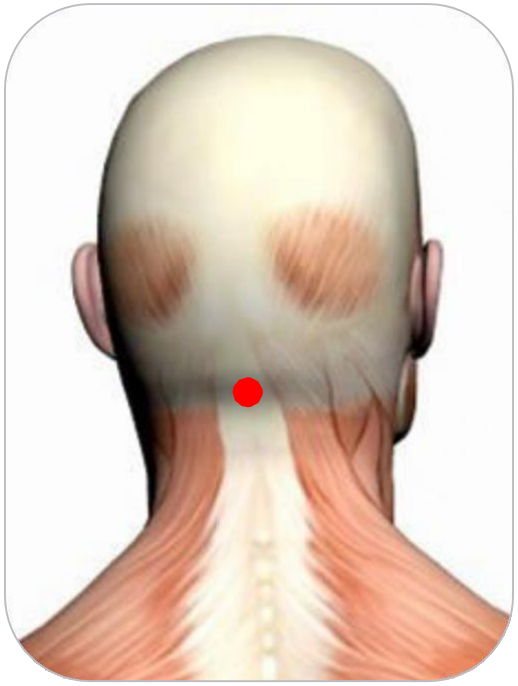
# Pineal - Bulbo




GUILLAIN BARRÉ O POLIRADICULOPATÍA.

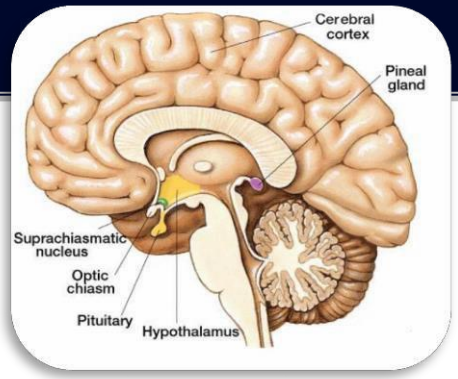
Se presenta debilidad en las piernas (piernas de hule) con o sin disestesias (adormecimiento/hormigueo). La enfermedad progresa a brazos o a los músculos de la cara en horas o días.
Parálisis, debilidad de los miembros de los músculos respiratorios, mareo fatiga, es muy contagioso.

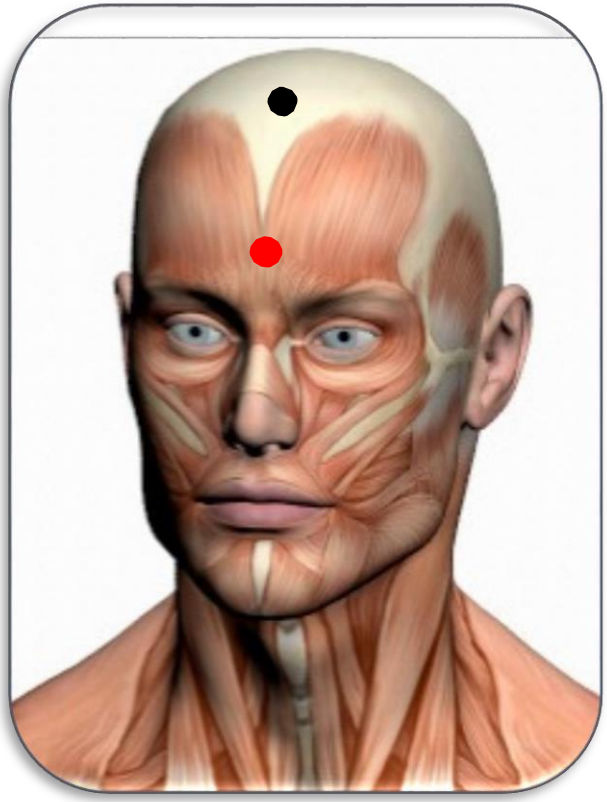




# Pineal - Hipófisis

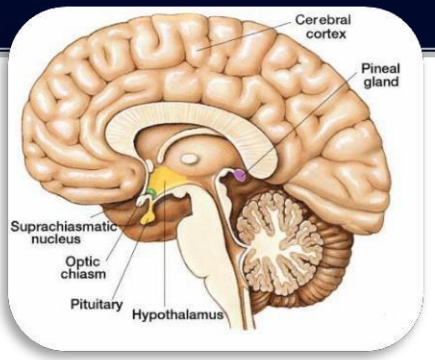
SOFOCOS.

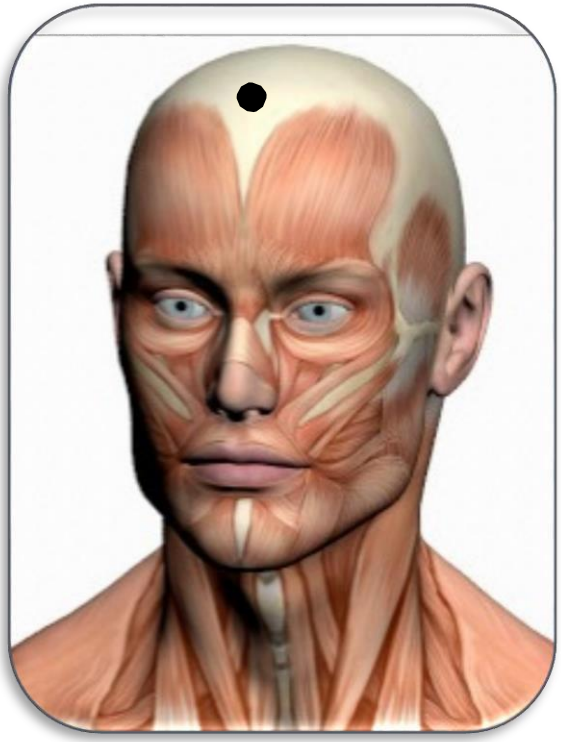


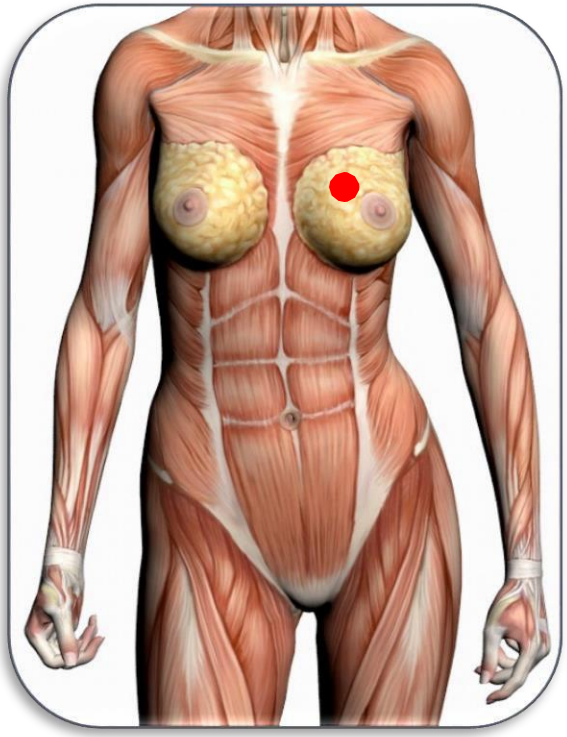



# Pineal – Mama Derecha / Izquierda

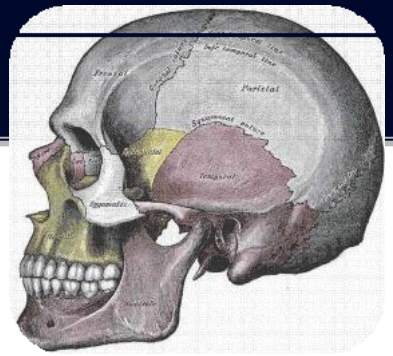
MEJORA LA LACTANCIA



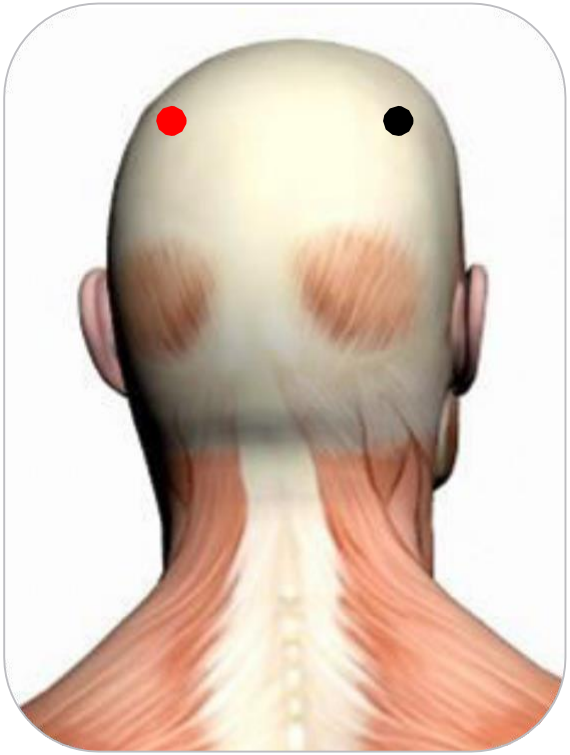


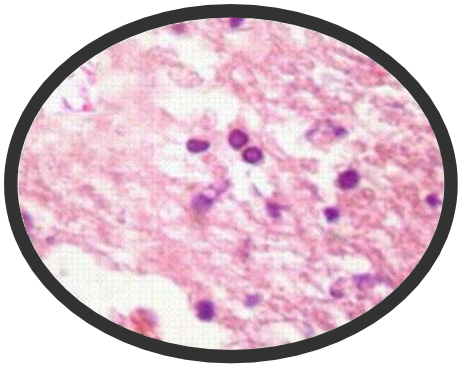
# Parietal - Parietal



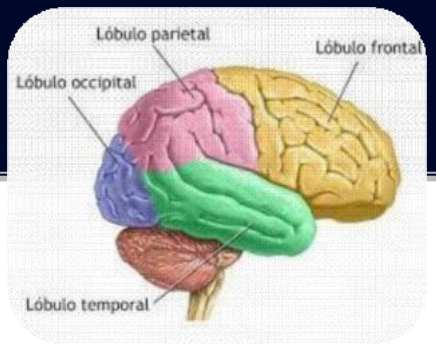
ENCEFALITIS VIRAL

Enfermedad de sueño o fiebre cerebral, desquicio y secreción de mucosas y lagrimas.





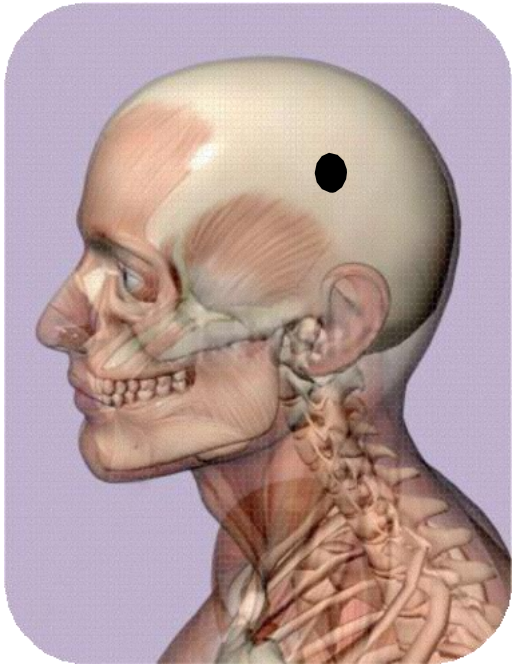
# Parietal – Riñón Contra Lateral

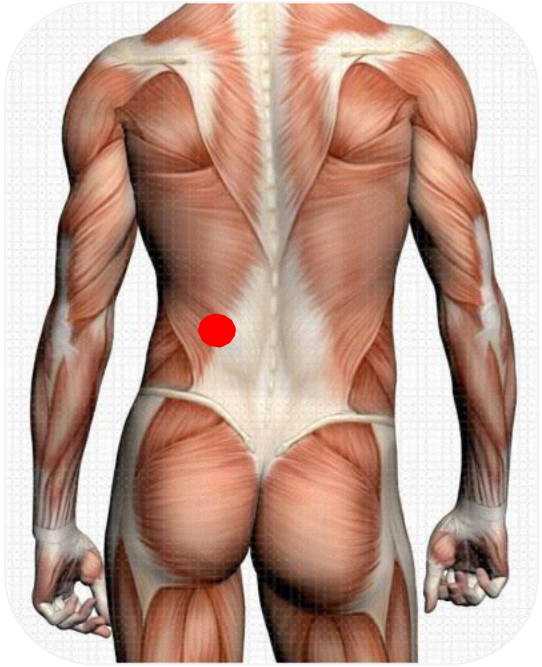



GOIZ

Se localiza en la parte lateral del cráneo y el riñón contra lateral. Puede dar resonancia con el oído, la paratiroides o la parótida.

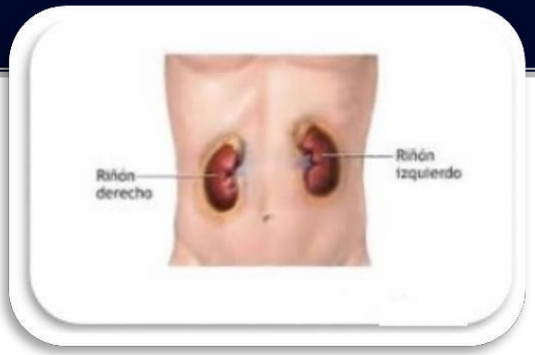
El riñón es el único órgano que puede producir el acortamiento del lado polarizado. No existe a la fecha otro órgano que provoque este fenómeno.

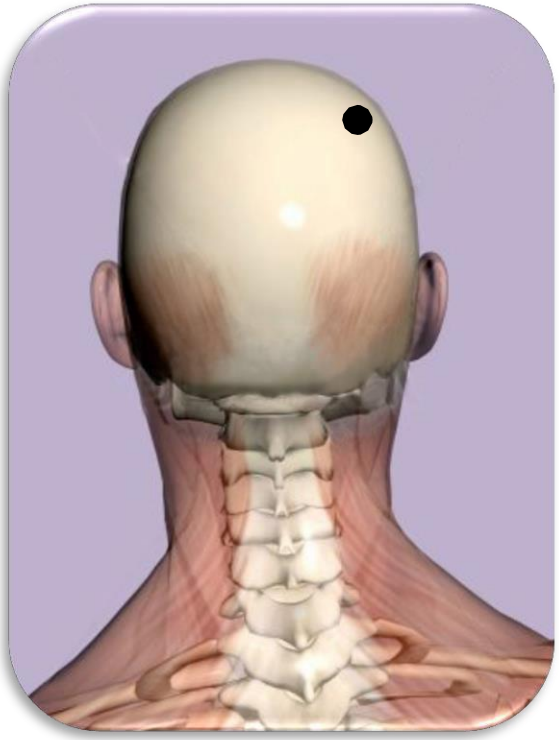


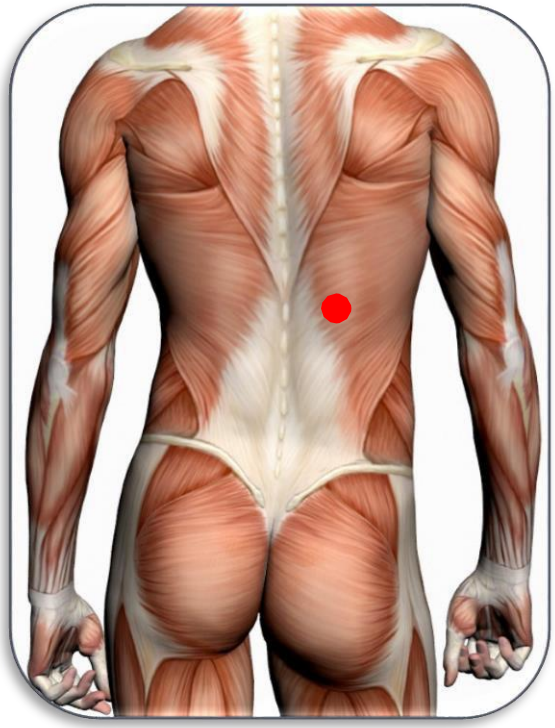


# Parietal – Riñón Mismo Lado

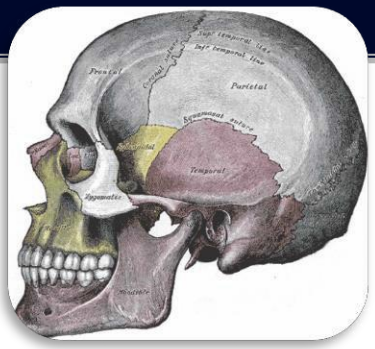
DÉFICIT DE ATENCIÓN



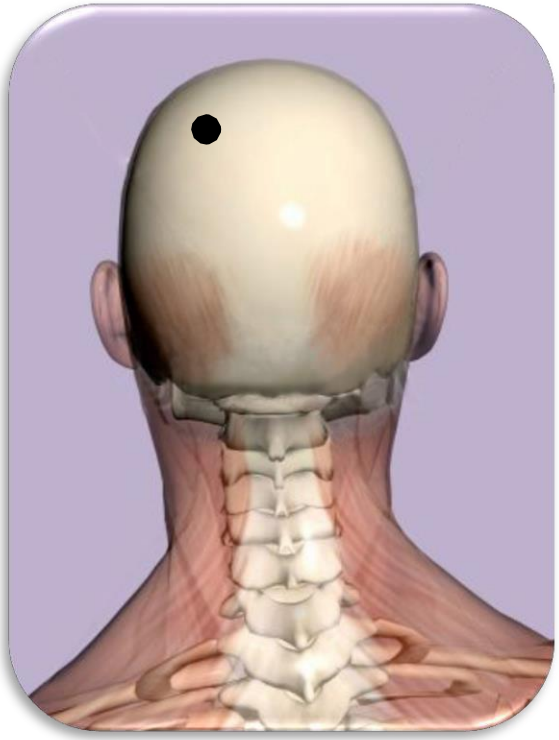



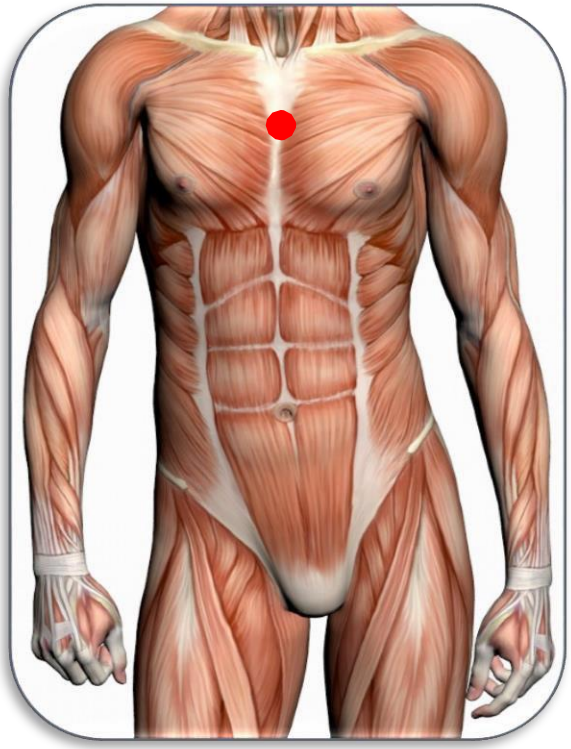


# Parietal Izquierdo – Timo

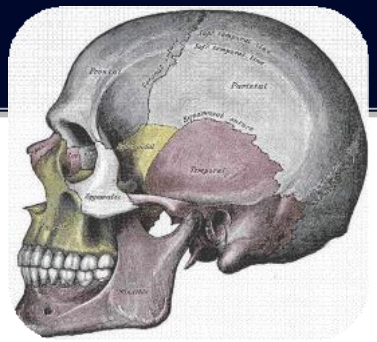



- RUBEOLA virus



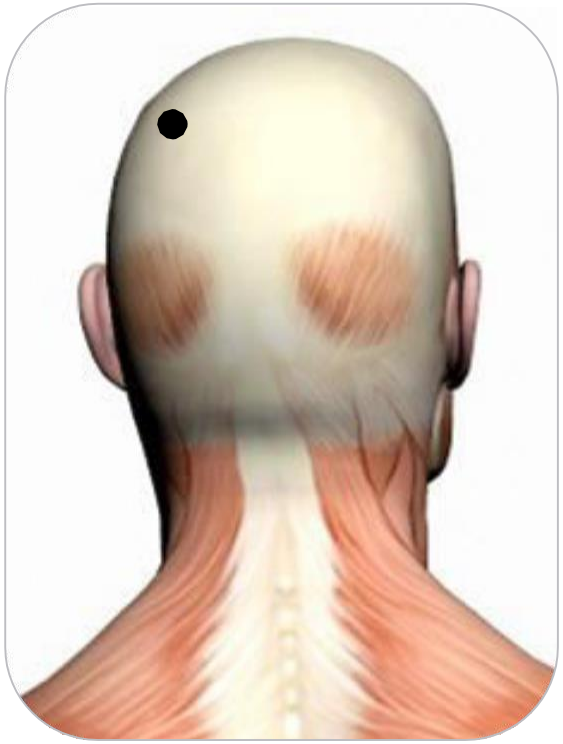


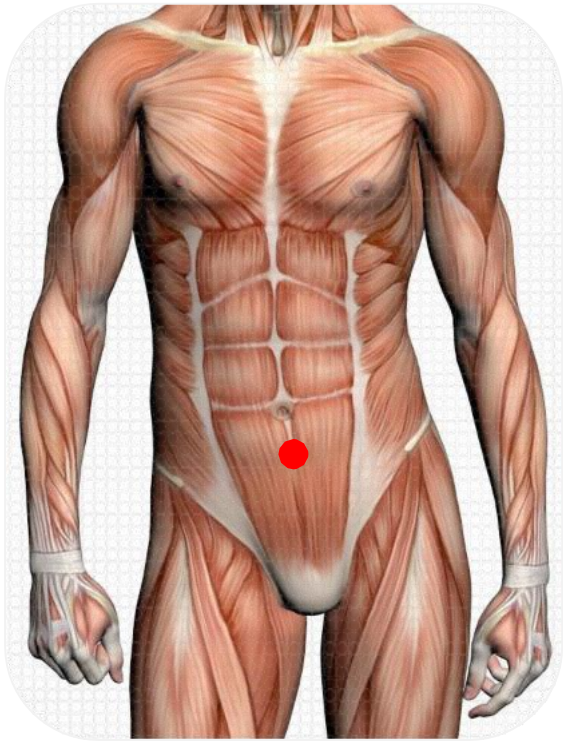
# Parietal Izquierdo – Colon Transverso

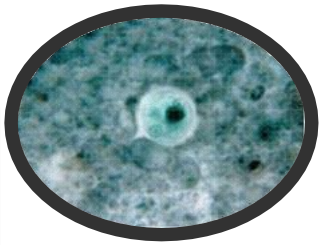


ENTAMOEBA HISTOLYTICA

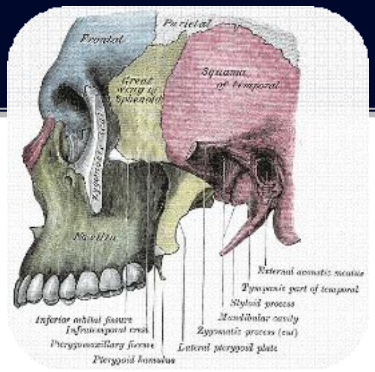
Produce dolores de cabeza, dolores intestinales, náuseas y vómitos





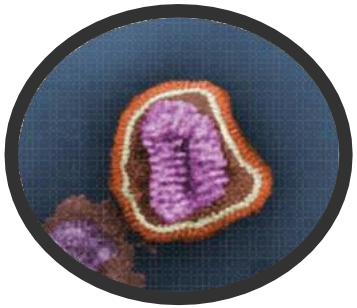


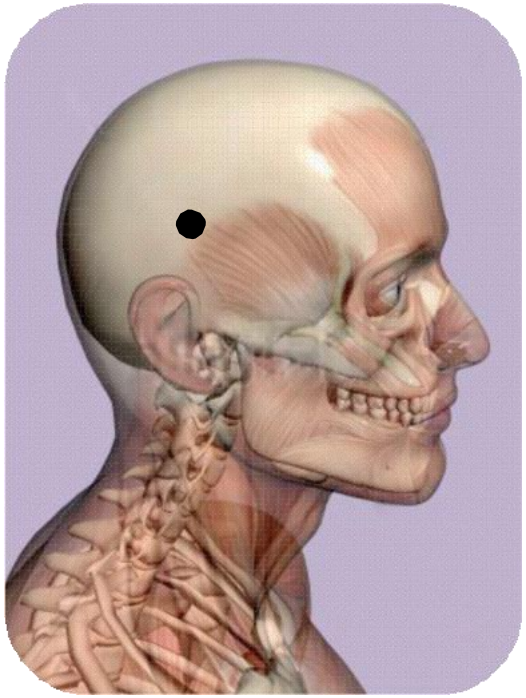
# Temporal - Temporal

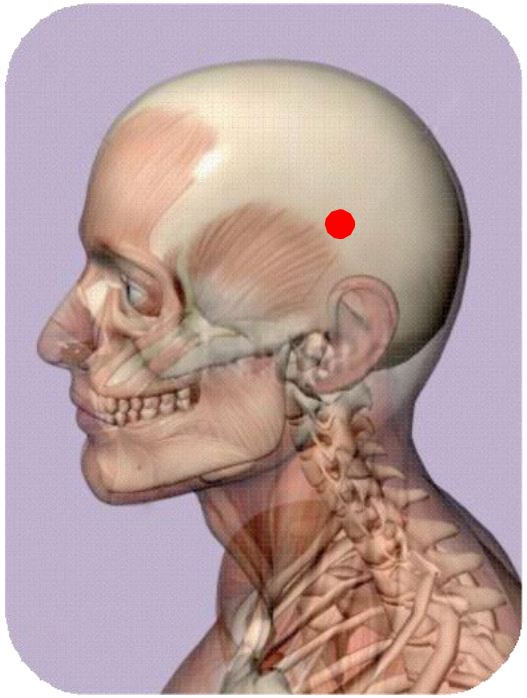



TIFO EXANTEMÁTICO

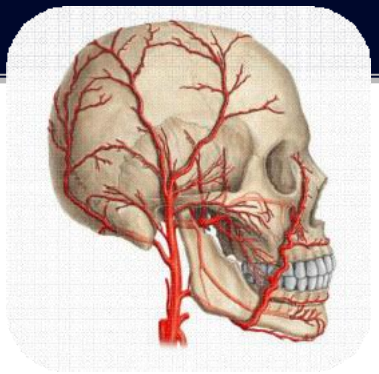
Se transmite por piquete de pulga o de rata, da irritabilidad, nerviosismo, fiebre migraña, confusión mental, da positivo da pruebas de reacciones febriles.





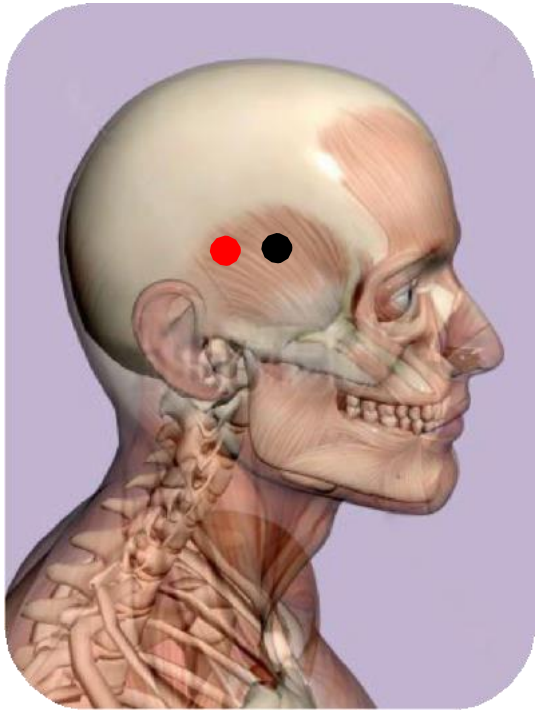


# Temporal Derecho – Temporal Derecho



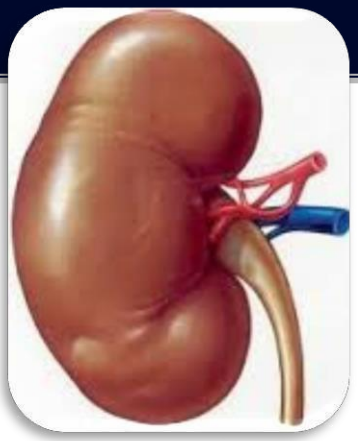
BONILLA EXTREMA AGRESIVIDAD

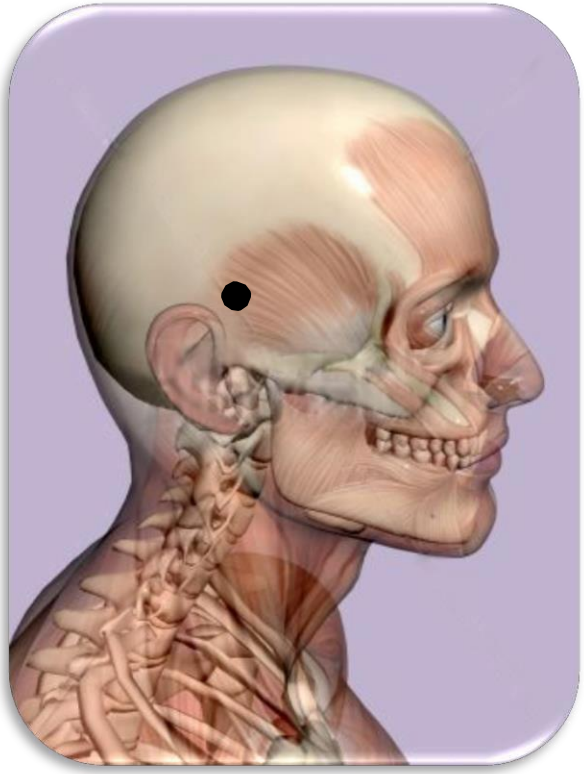
El Dr. Bonilla, Psiquiatra Guayaquileño, Ecuador, asevera que los grandes psicópatas tienen afectado el lóbulo temporal derecho.
Nos permite controlar las manifestaciones de agresividad extrema en estos pacientes.

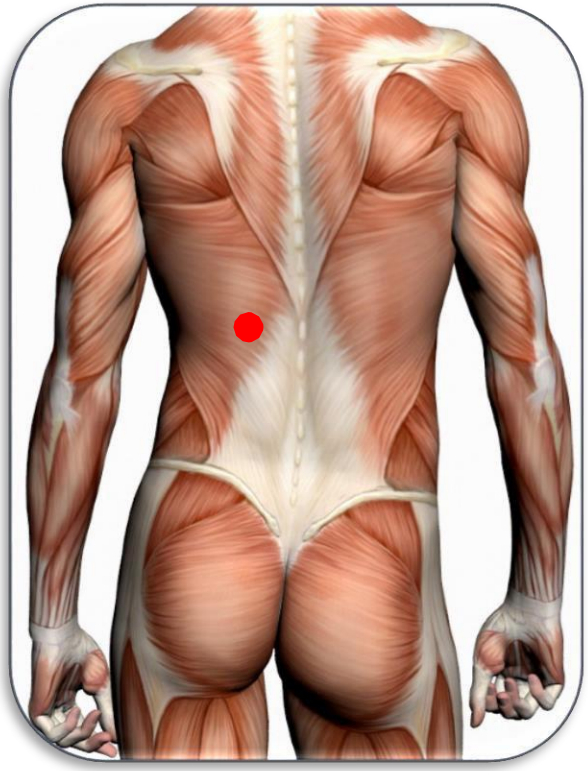


# Temporal Derecho – Riñón Izquierdo

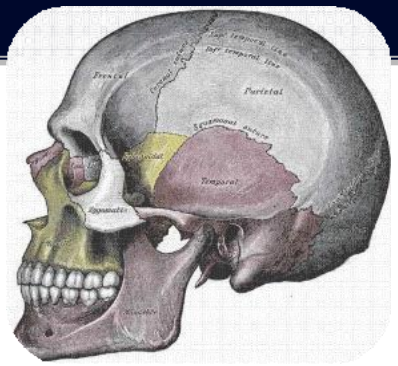
ANSIEDAD crisis





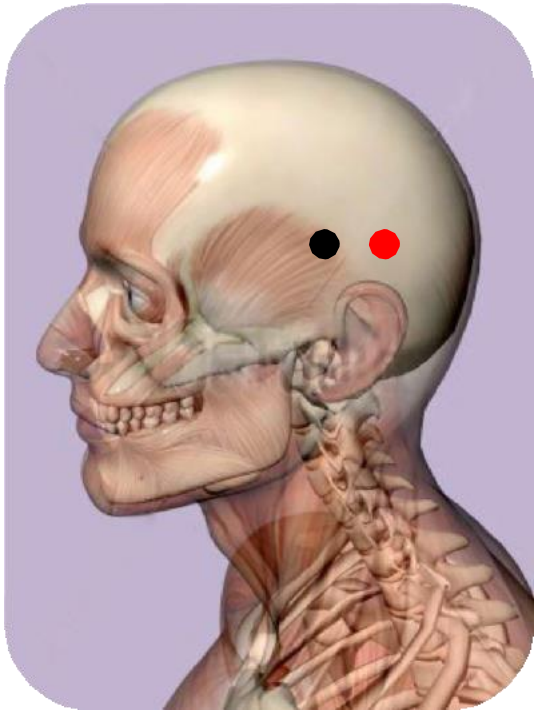


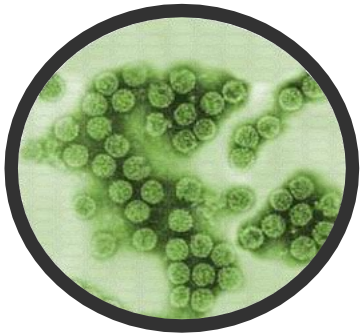
# Temporal Izquierdo – Temporal Izquierdo



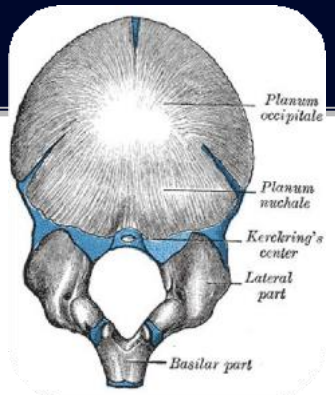
POLYOMA

Es causante de anorexia. Se transmite por inhalación de partículas infecciosas. Se transmite por roedores.



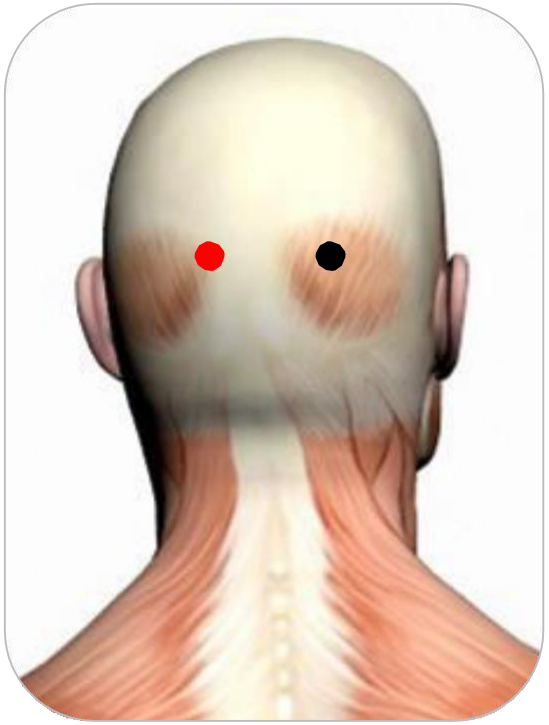


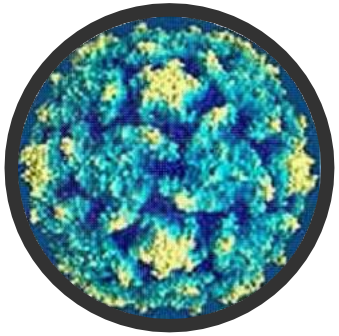
# Occipital - Occipital



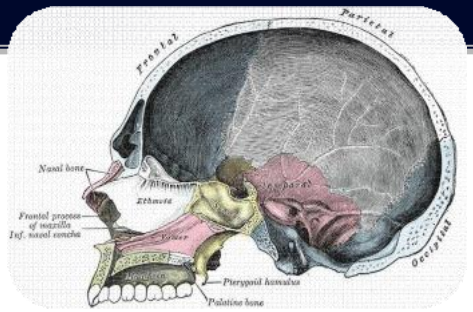

EPSTEIN BARR VIRUS

Se presentan mareos, irritabilidad, confusión mental, síntomas neurológicos, fatiga.



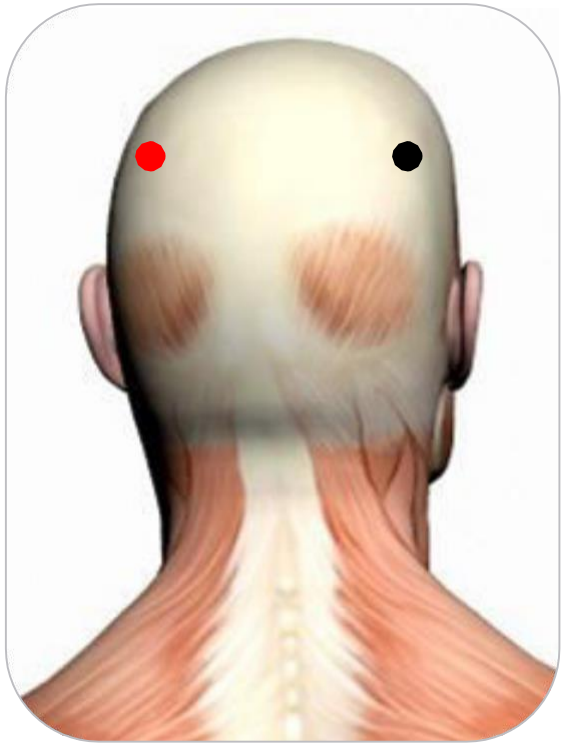


# Temporoccipital – Temporoccipital

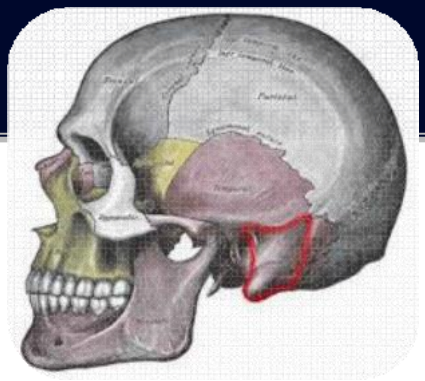



MYCOPLASMA 1

Inflamación oportunista de los órganos reproductores. Es transmitido por plumas de aves, algodón.

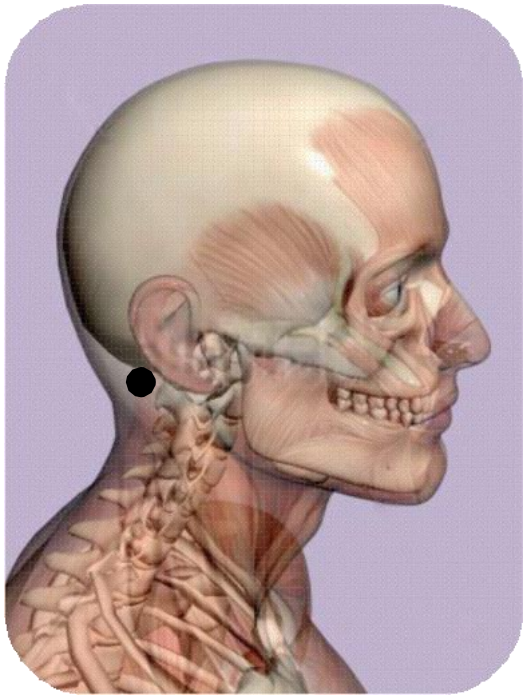


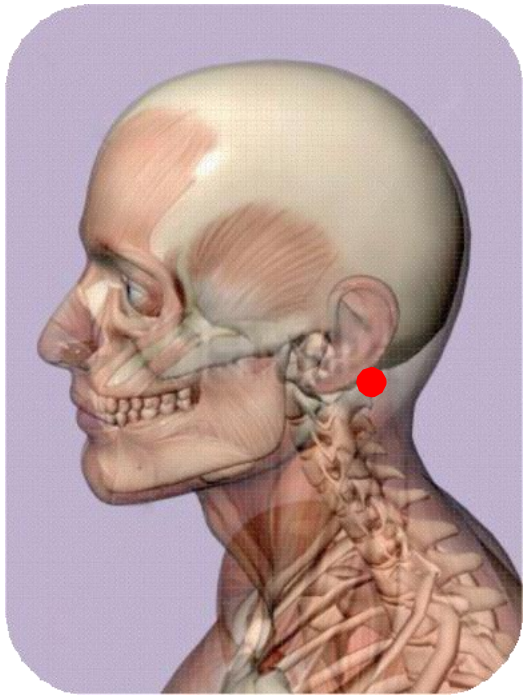
# Mastoides - Mastoides



FILARIA

Se presentan desde alteraciones hasta tumores intracraneales. Pasa al cerebro y es grave.

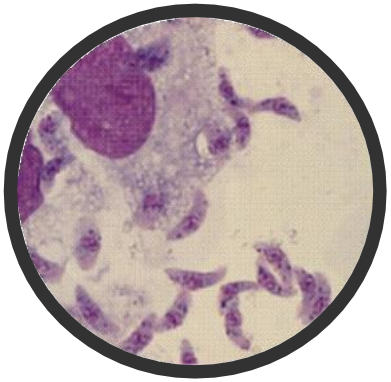


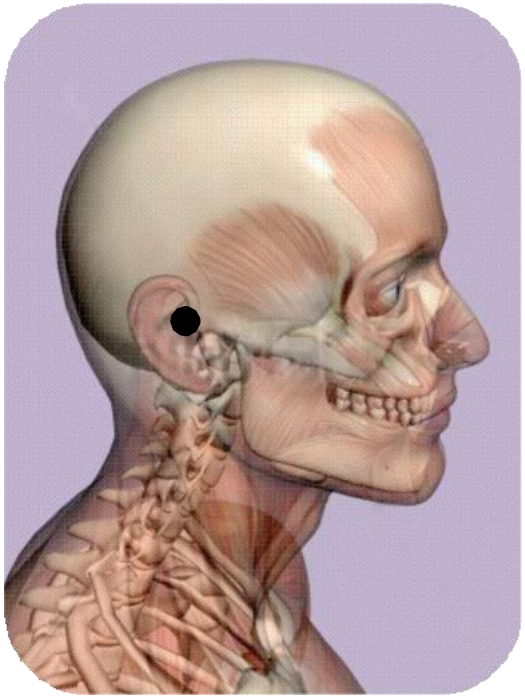


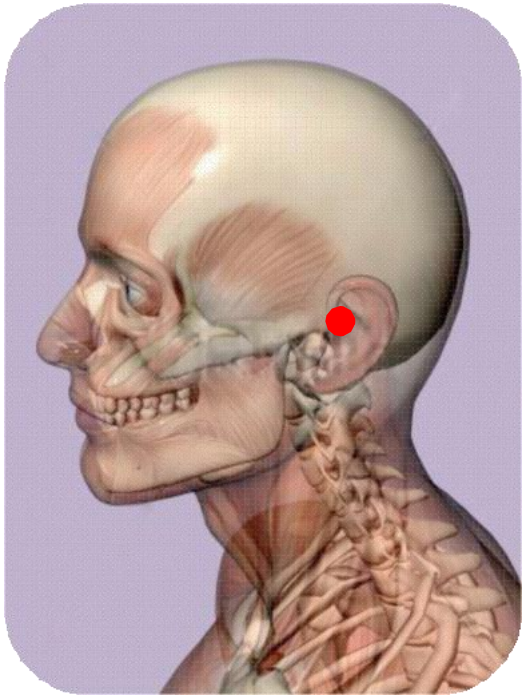
# Oído - Oído

TOXOPLASMA

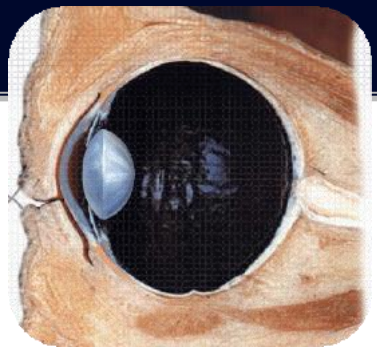
Produce convulsión repetida causada por el Toxoplasma Gondii, lo contagian los gatos a través de sus heces. Es malo para el embarazo.







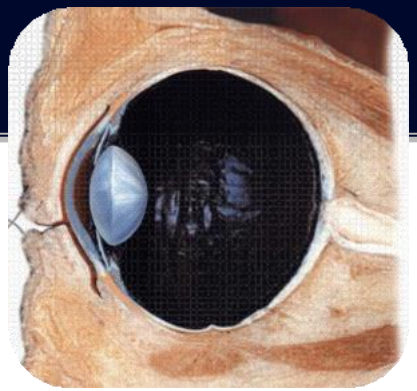
# Ojo - Ojo



CITOMEGALOVIRUS

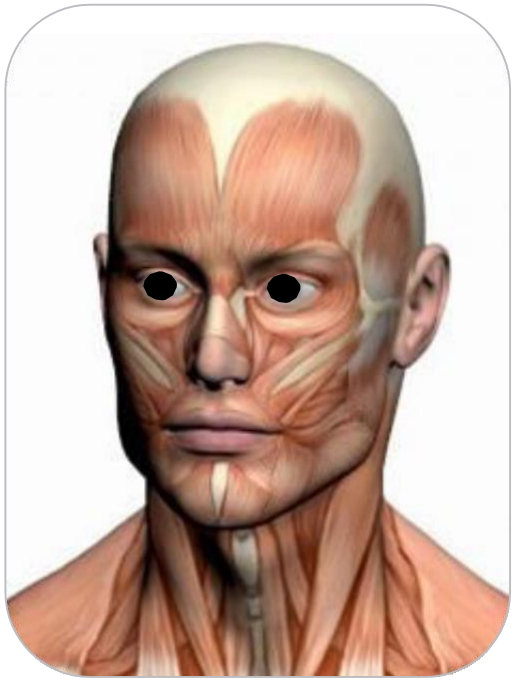
Ataca a la médula espinal y se produce esclerosis múltiple, es curable hasta que haya daños medulares.

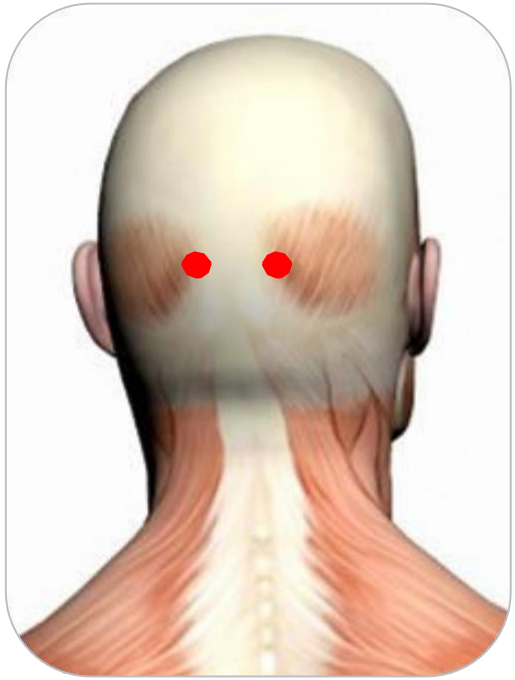
# Ojo - Cerebelo



CALLE

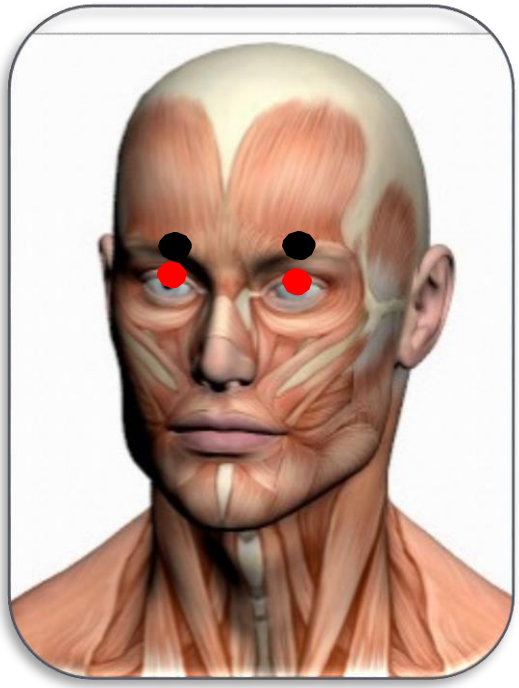
Para edema del nervio óptico.





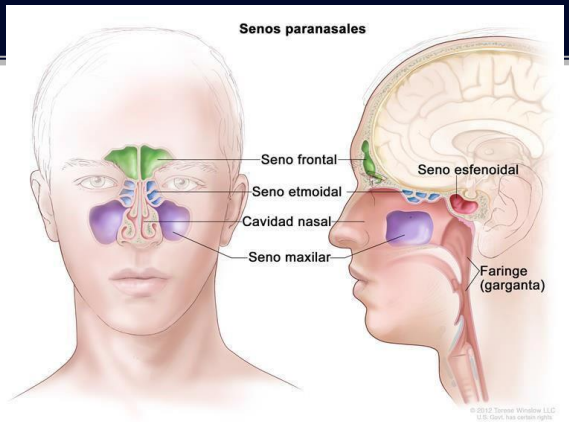
# Ojo Der./Izq. – Párpado Der./Izq.

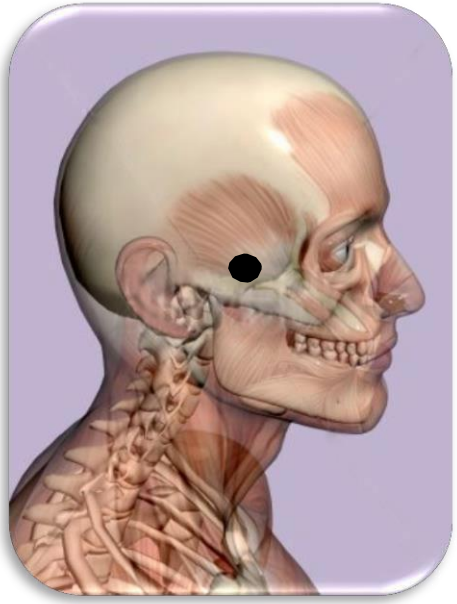
Falso VIH

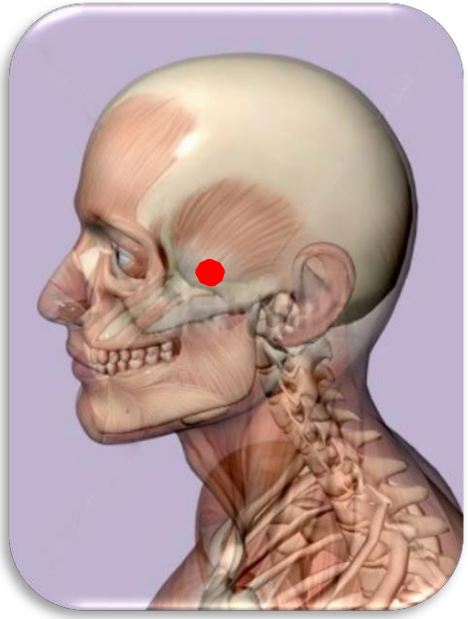


# Seno Esfenoidal – Seno Esfenoidal

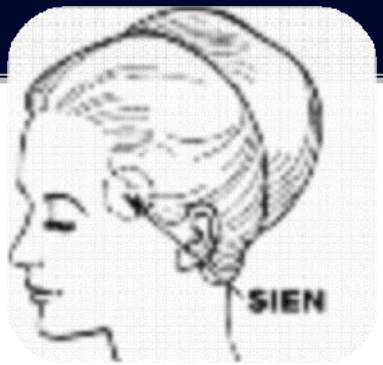
Especial





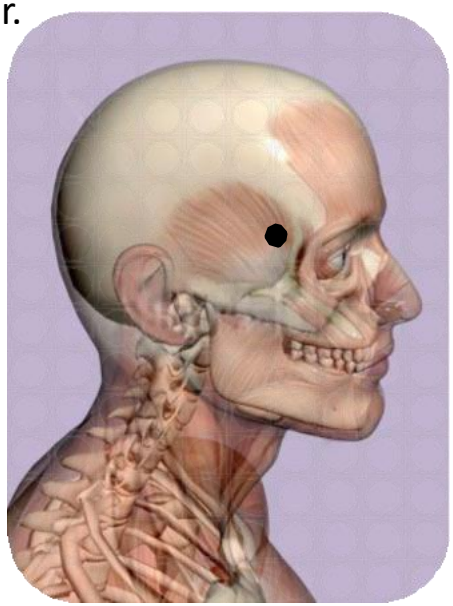
# Sien - Sien

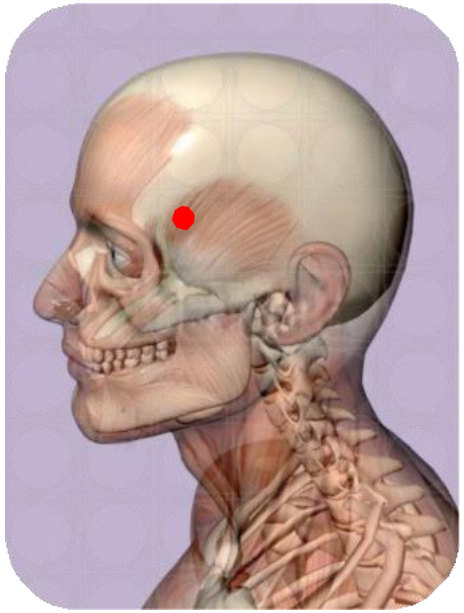



ISAAC

Este par puede ser una glándula de secreción interna, o plexo que tienen efecto sobre la vascularización principalmente del pulmón, porque se encuentra en pacientes con enfisema pulmonar y en otros pacientes con síndrome migrañoso o donde existan trastornos de la circulación fina del cerebro.

En el paciente con enfisema pulmonar se asocia al Mycobacterium leprae y se produce el fenómeno degenerativo del parénquima pulmonar.





# Sien - Sien

REOLOGISMO INTRATORAXICO

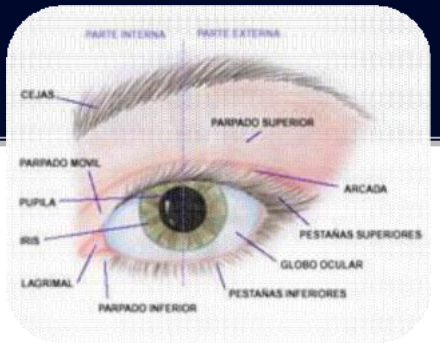
Obedece a una ley de la física elemental.
***En un espacio cerrado, por donde circulan fluidos, el aumento de uno condiciona la disminución de otros.***

En el tórax se llevan a cabo cuatro drenajes, que deben conservarse en equilibro cinético para permitir la correcta ventilación pulmonar.

AIRE, SANGRE, LINFA Y HUMORES.

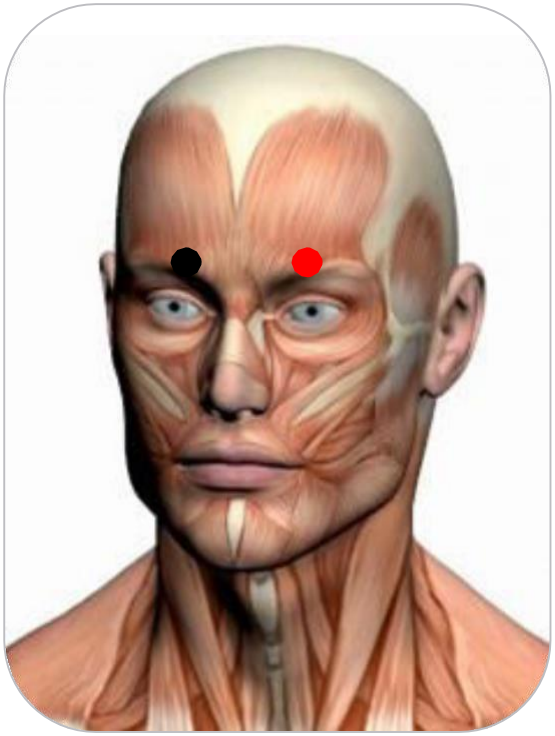
Desde el punto de vista de la fisiología tradicional, todas las enfermedades obstructivas crónicas se deben al atrapamiento del aire ventilatorio por obstrucción bronquial y secundariamente por espasmo vascular.
Pero la detección y clasificación de estas enfermedades, de acuerdo al síntoma principal de obstrucción bronquial, nos confunde más que aclara el fenómeno etiológico de cada una.
De acuerdo a las observaciones del Dr. Goiz, los dos fenómenos son simultáneos pero independientes uno del otro y además son curables.

# Párpado - Párpado

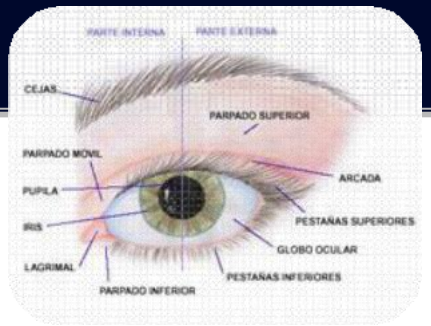



NEISSERIA CATARRHALIS

Si se combina con Neisseria Gonorreaus, se caen los dientes, gingivitis, otitis. Se confunde con sinusitis.

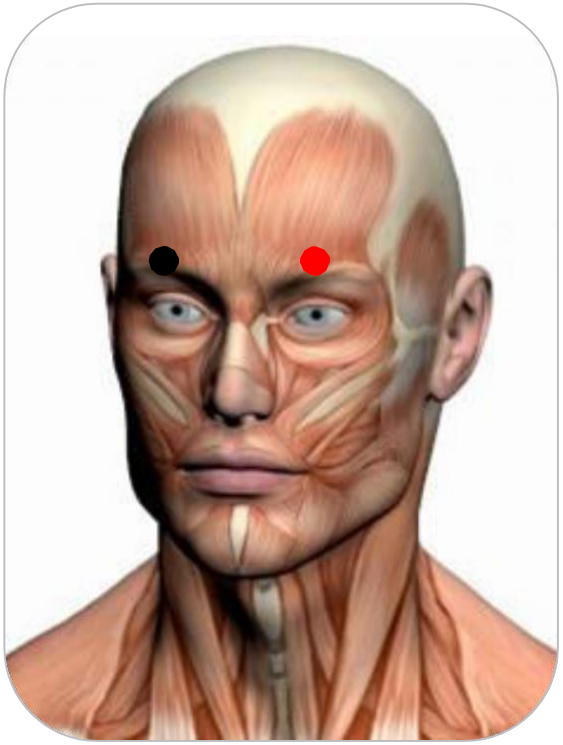


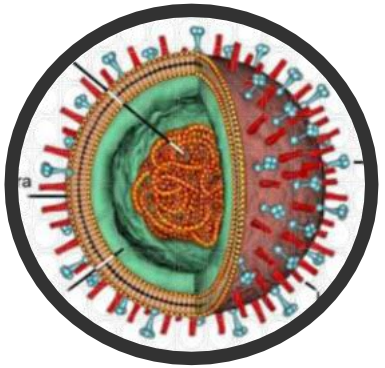
# Ceja - Ceja




SINCICIAL

Causa síntomas gripales.

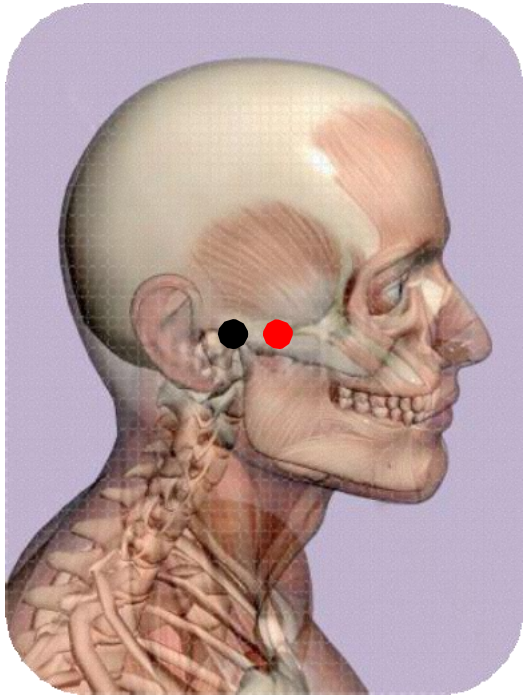


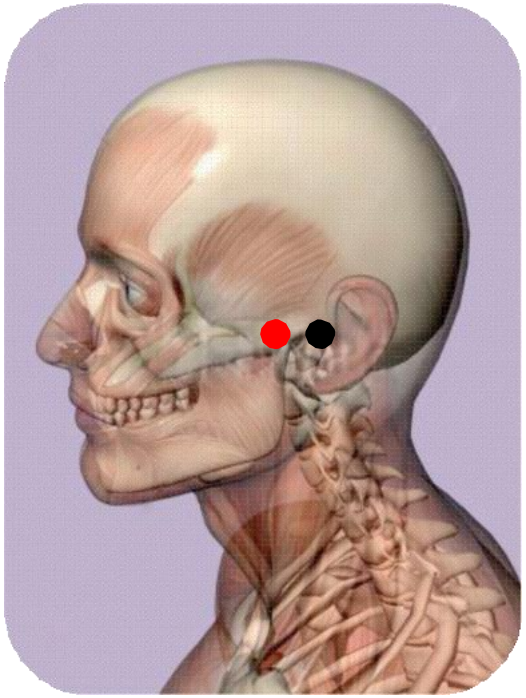


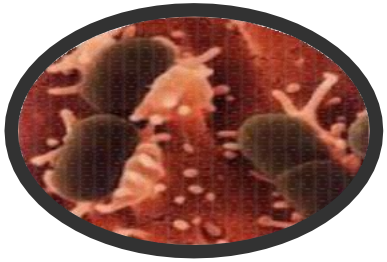
# Pre-Auricular dd – Pre-Auricular ii

*NEOCARDIA AMERICANA*

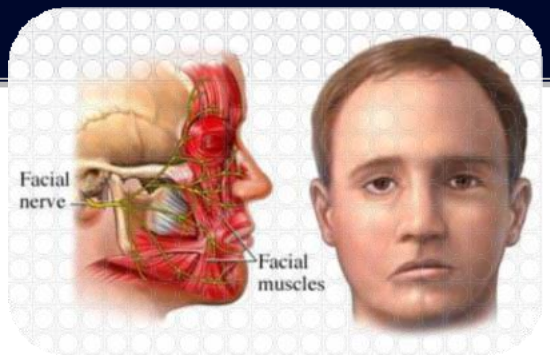
Parálisis facial del 7º par craneal. Es causada por aves. Se presenta  dolor de oídos por agua o diferencia de presión. Enfermedad bronco pulmonar. Infección linfocutánea. Celulitis.





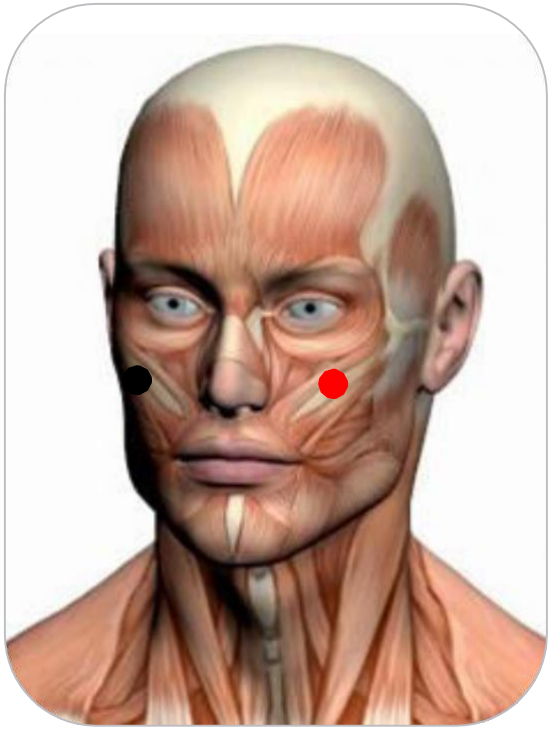


# Nervio Facial – Nervio Facial

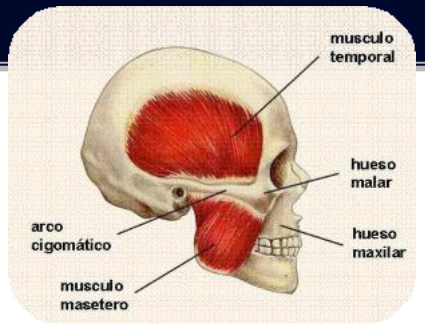



PARÁLISIS FACIAL

Causa un aspecto facial deformado e incapacidad de mover músculos en el lado afectado de la cara. Se presentan tics, caída del párpado y de la comisura de la boca, lagrimeo excesivo de un ojo.

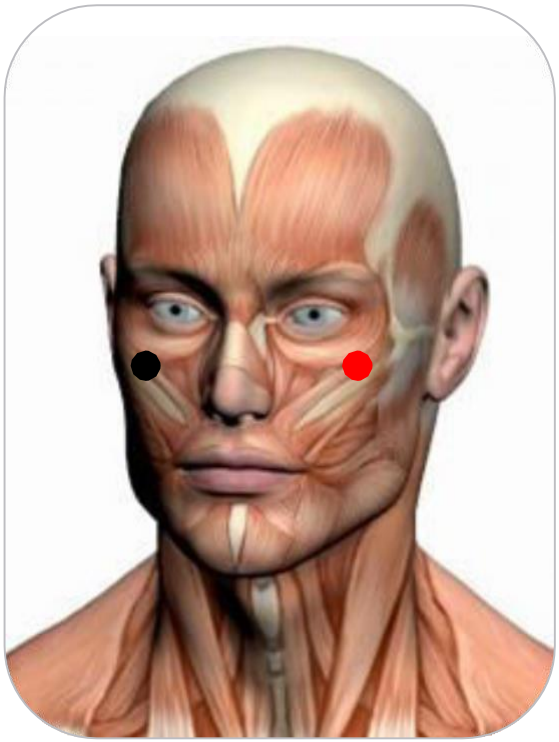


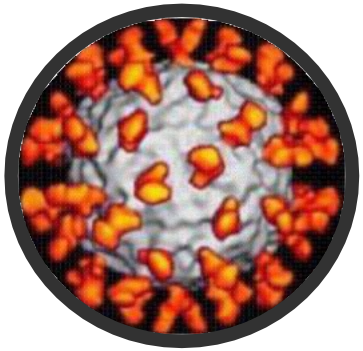
# Arco Cigomático – Arco Cigomático



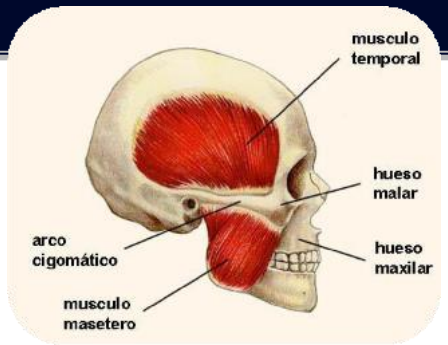

RINOVIRUS

Agente infeccioso más común.
Causante del resfriado común.



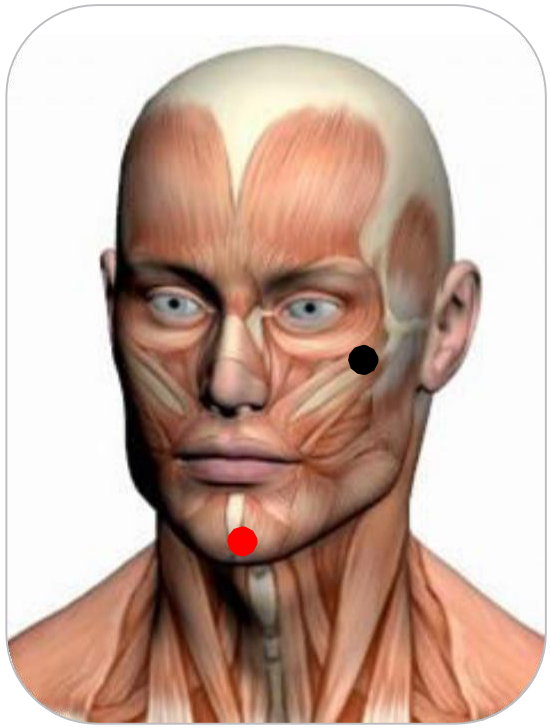


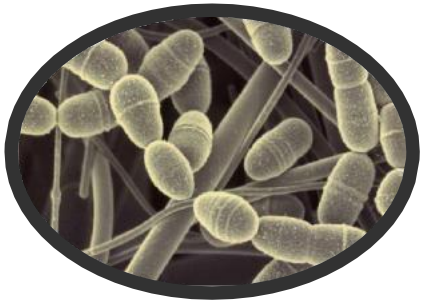
# Arco Cigomático - Mandíbula




ESTREPTOCOCO MUTANS

Causa la caries.
Se caracteriza por la destrucción de los tejidos duros del diente.

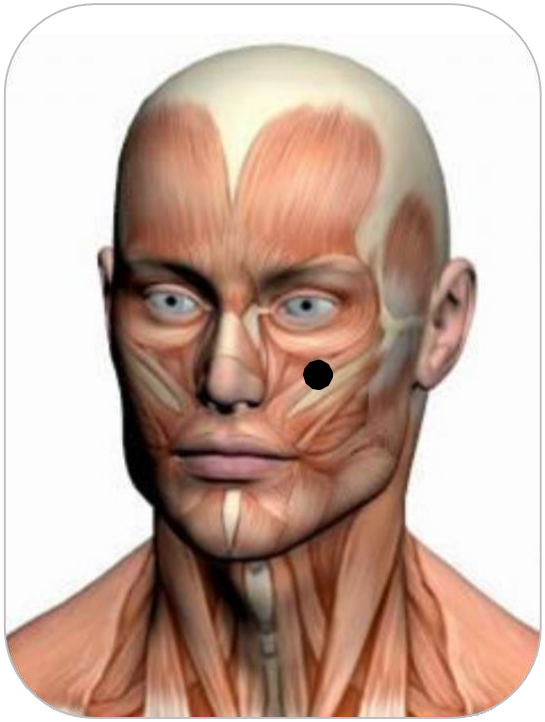


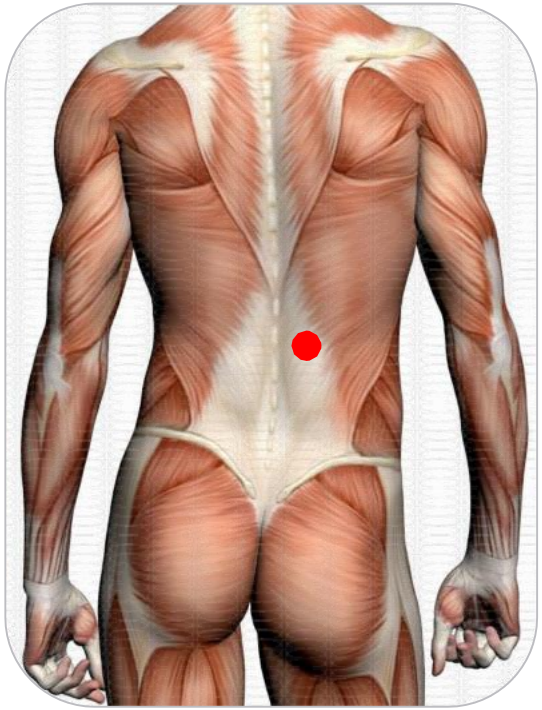


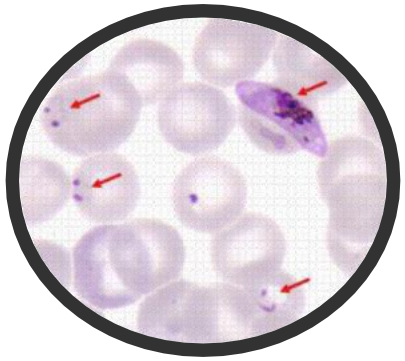
# Pómulo – Riñón Contra Lateral

PALUDISMO O MALARIA

Rastrear los 2 pómulos.
Produce fiebre, escalofríos, sudoración y dolor de cabeza.

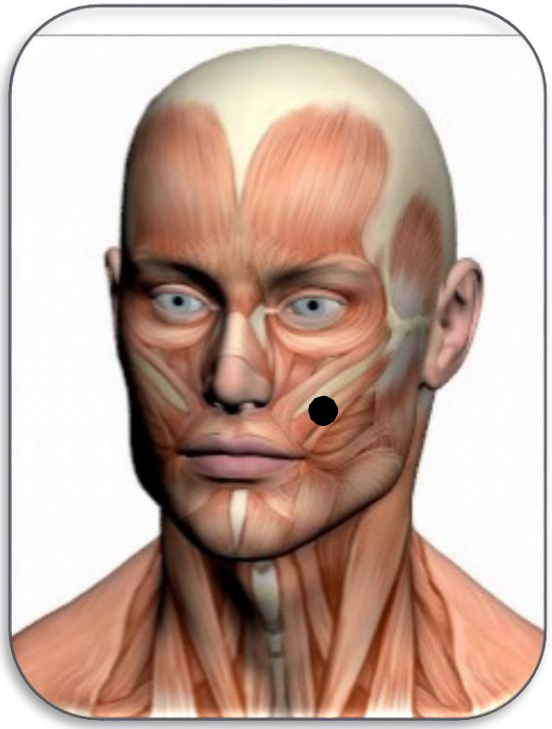


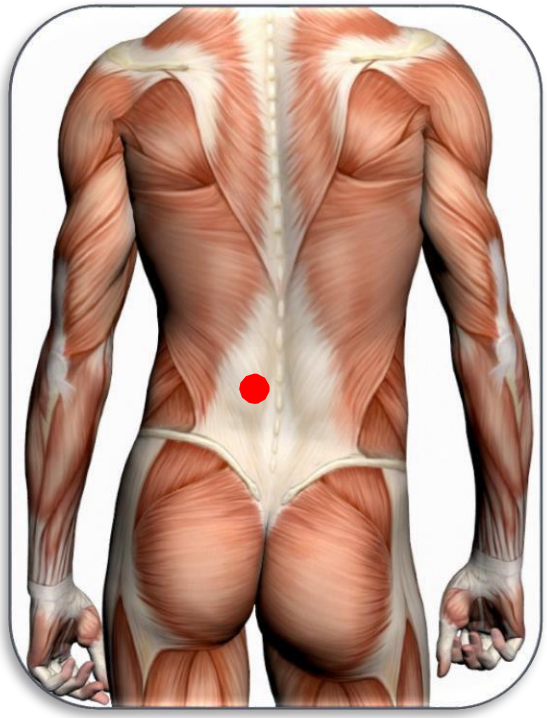




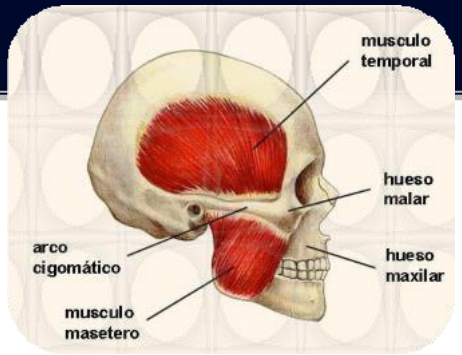
# Pómulo Der/Izq – Riñón Mismo Lado

FIBROMIALGIA



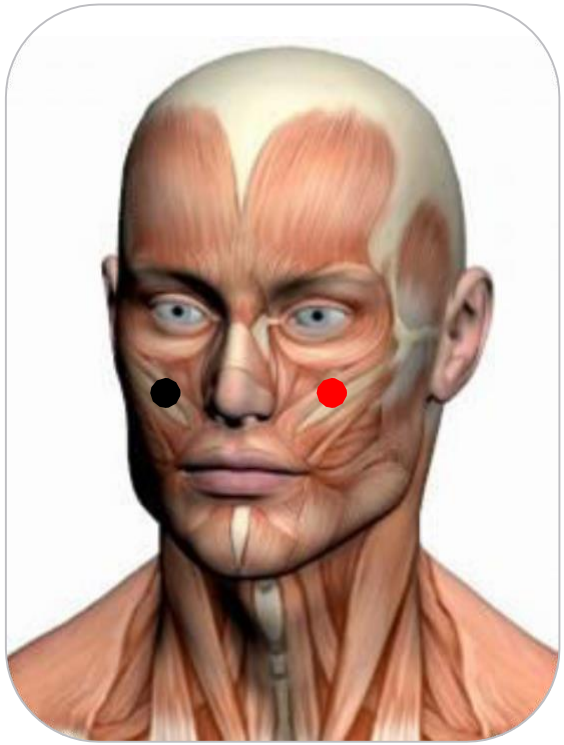


# Malar - Malar



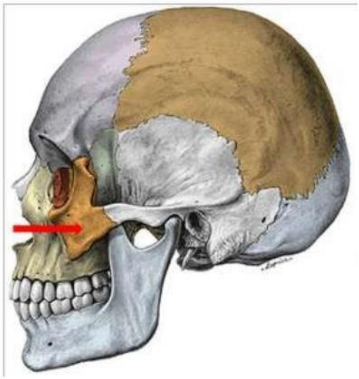

ENTEROVIRUS

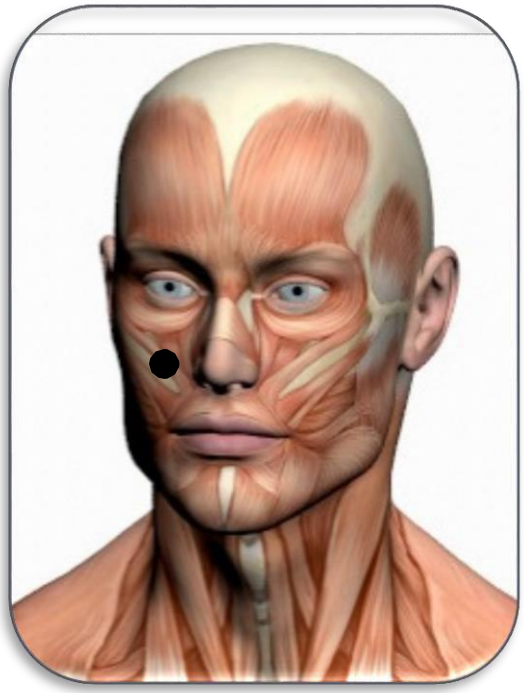
Dolor de cabeza , mareo, diarrea, se confunde con VIH.

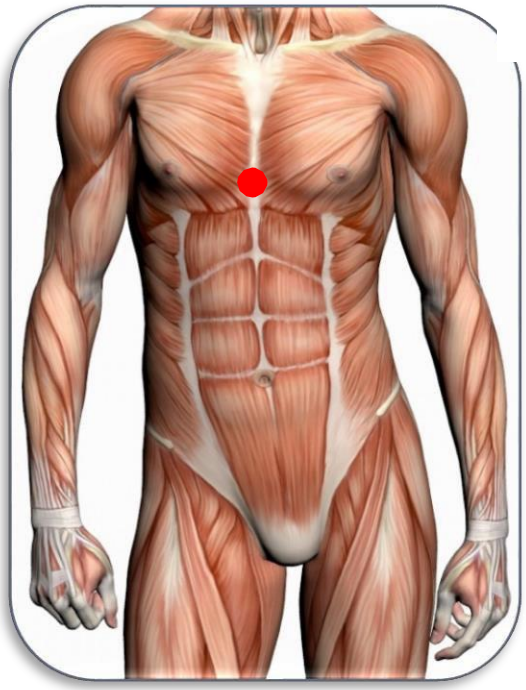


# Malar – Esternón

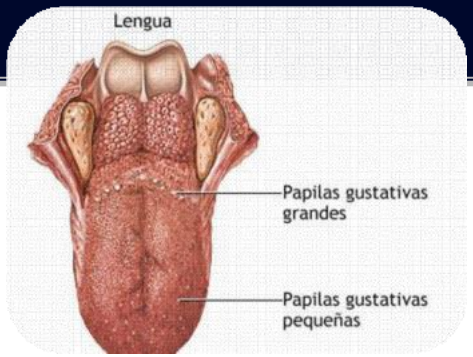
VIRUS





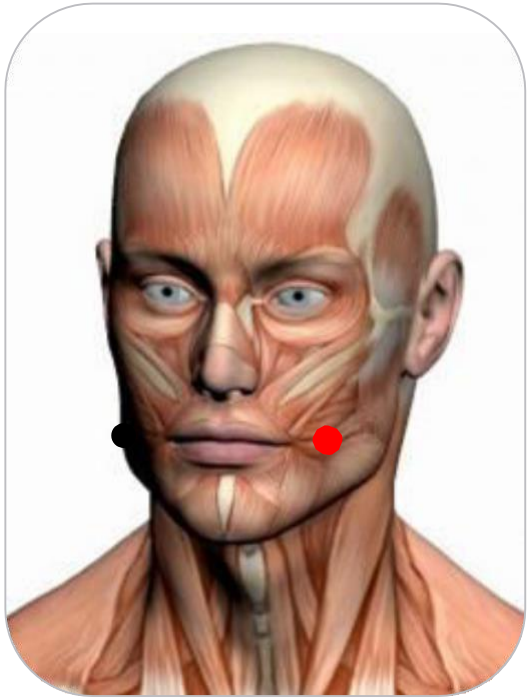


# Lengua - Lengua

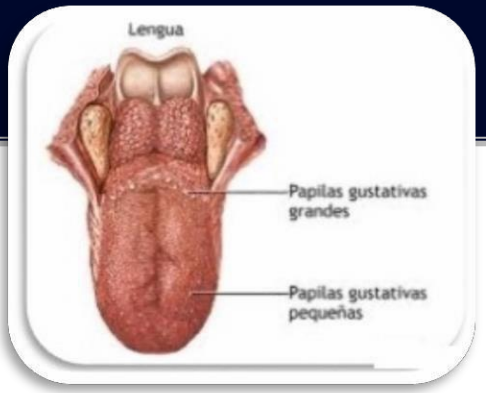



ESCABIOSIS O SARNA

Problemas cutáneos, tipo dermatitis, causa alopecia ariata, se cae el pelo por mechones. Se transmite por el pelo de animales, al asociarse con otros patógenos da falso cáncer de lengua o faringe.

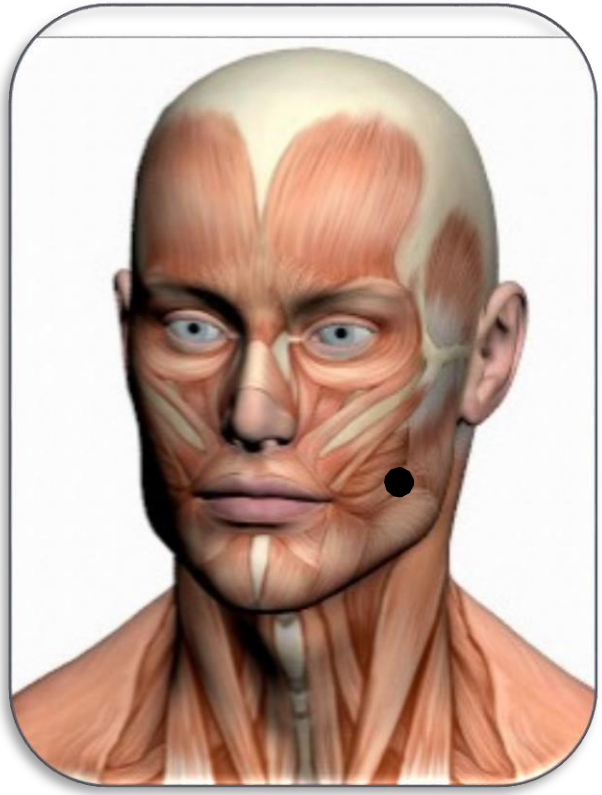


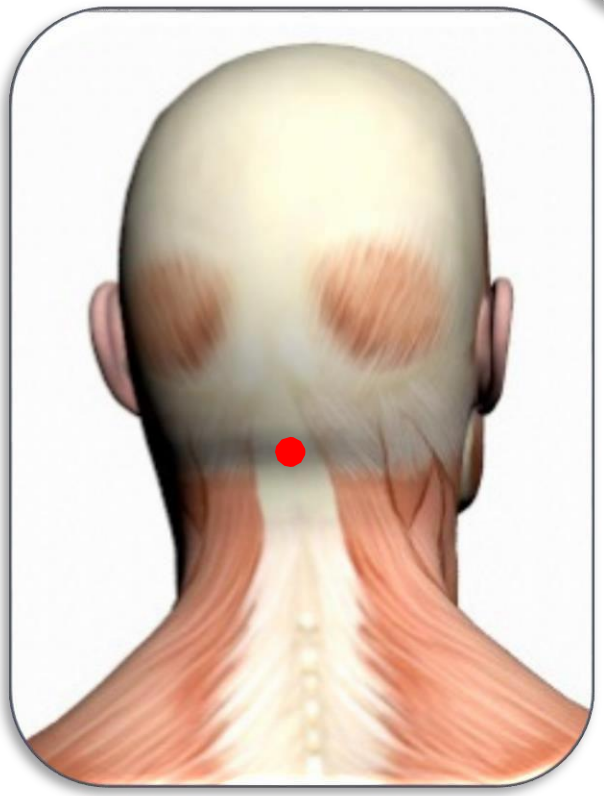
# Lengua Der/Izq – Bulbo



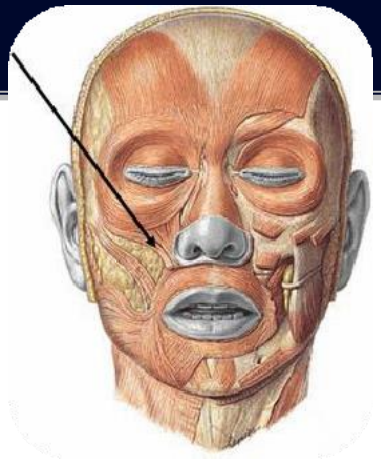

BACTERIA DESCONOCIDA

Por aguas



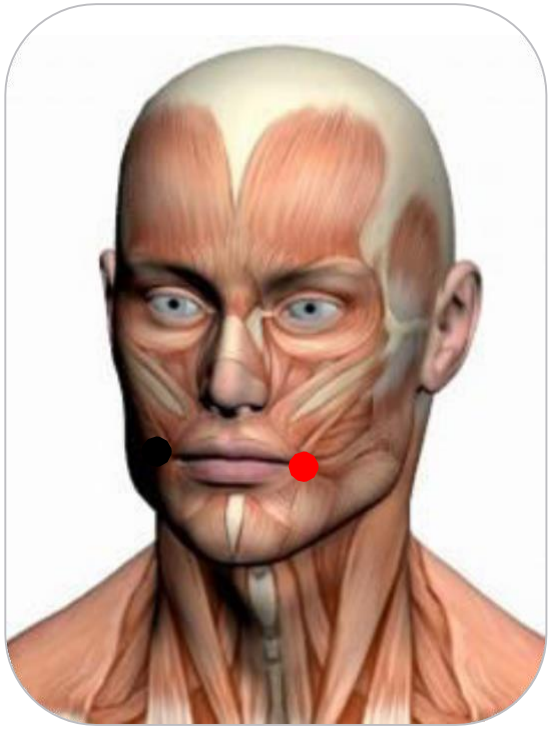


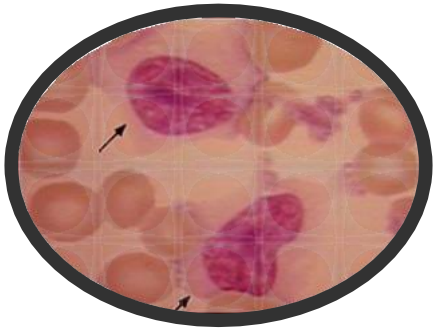
# Comisura - Comisura



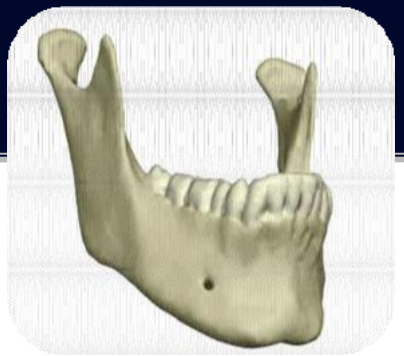
HERPES (4)

Es asintomática y se presenta como una faringitis con o sin tonsilitis. Lesión cutánea.



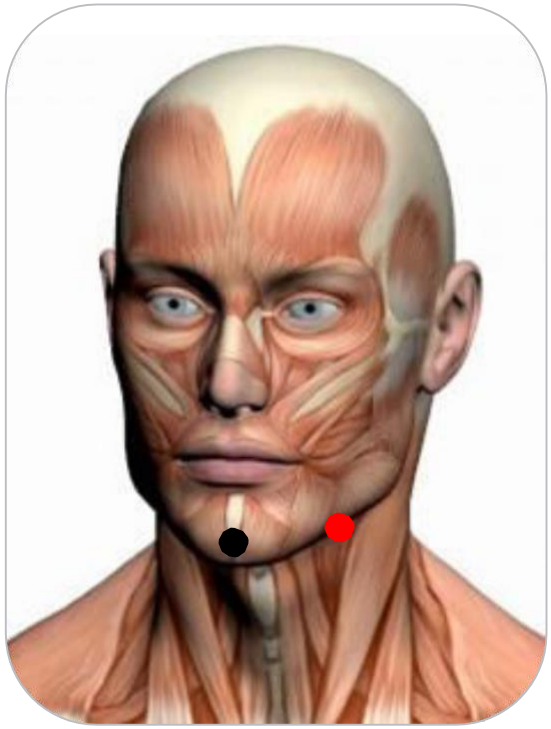


# Mandíbula – Gonión Der/Izq



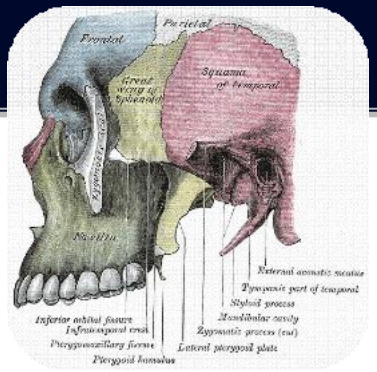
NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE

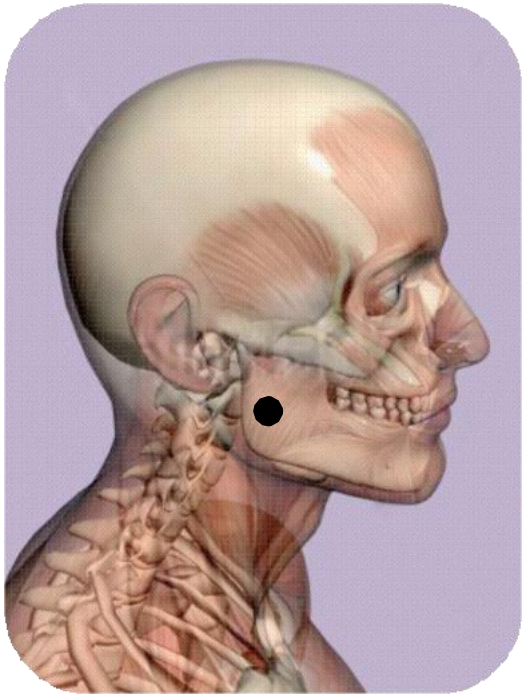
Gingivitis, gonorrea. Causa dolor al orinar, excreción vaginal, aumento de ganas de orinar y molestias urinarias.

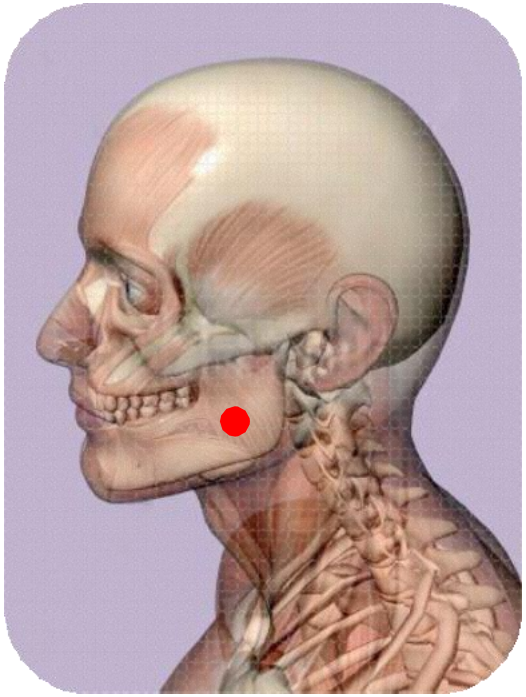


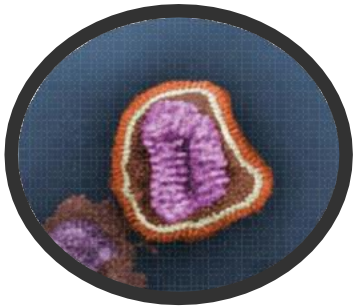
# Rama Mandibular – Rama Mandibular

STAPHYLOCOCCUS EPIDERMIS



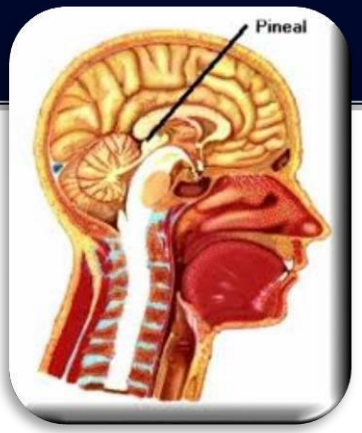



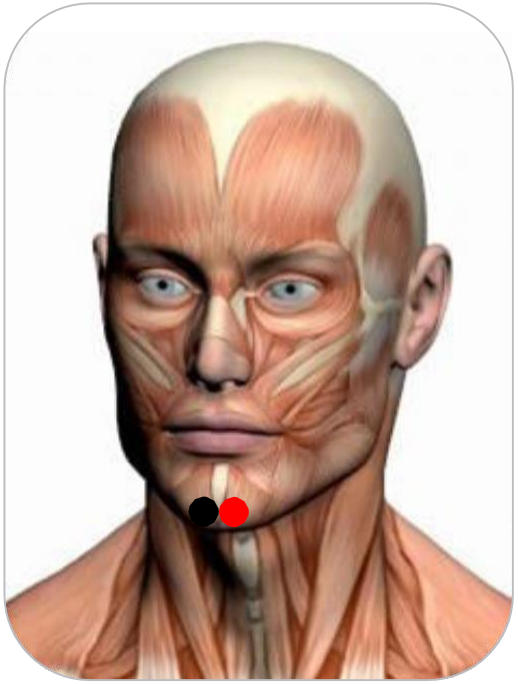




# Inframentón – Inframentón

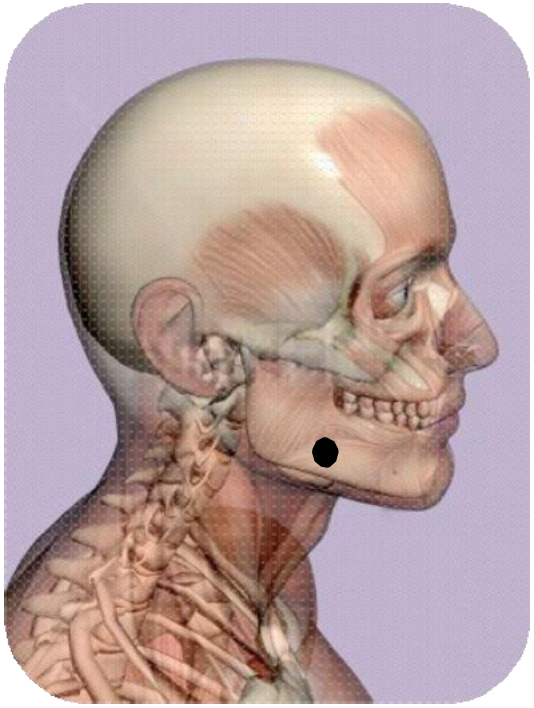
PROTEUS BULGARIS

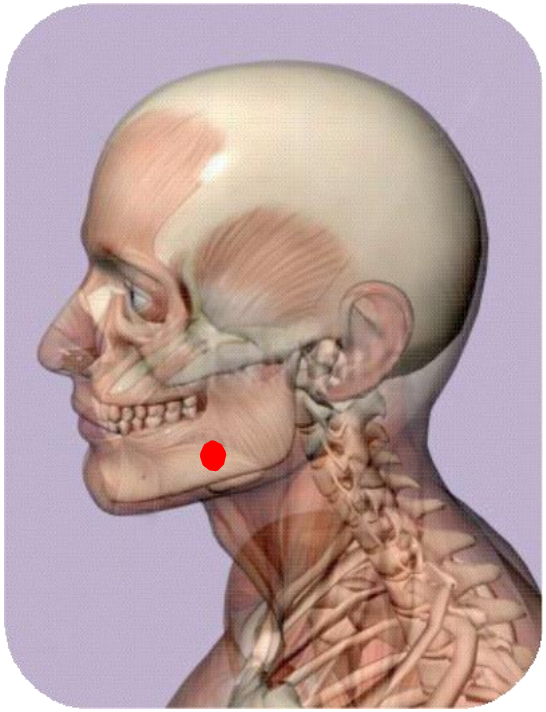


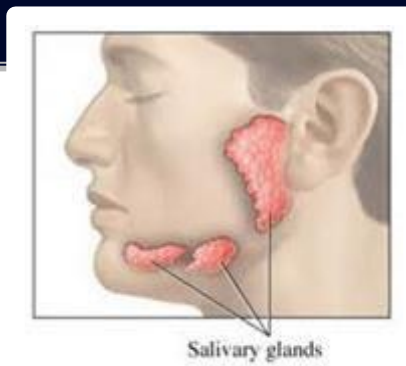



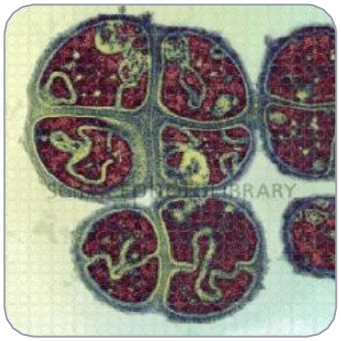
# Glándula Salival – Glándula Salival

MICROCOCUS TETRAGINUS



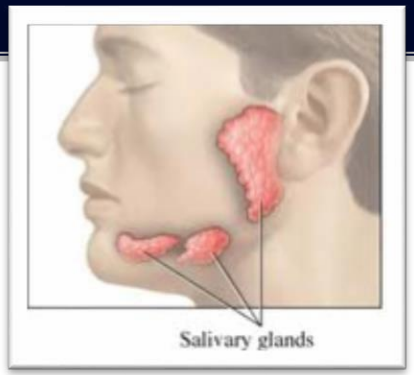


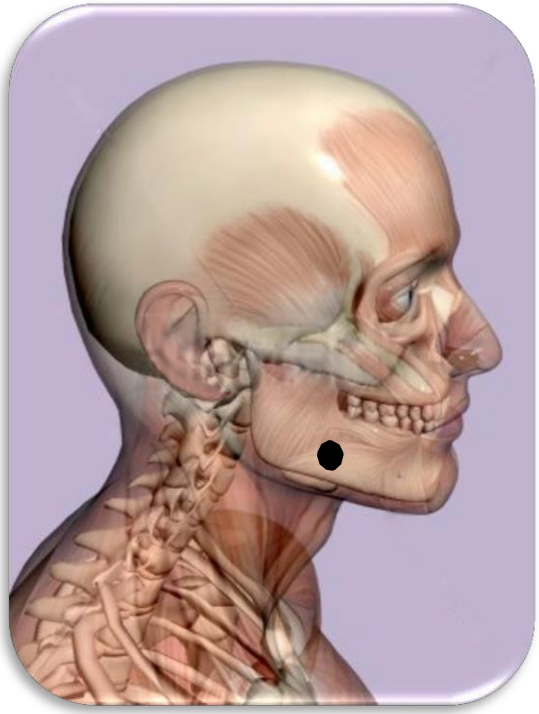


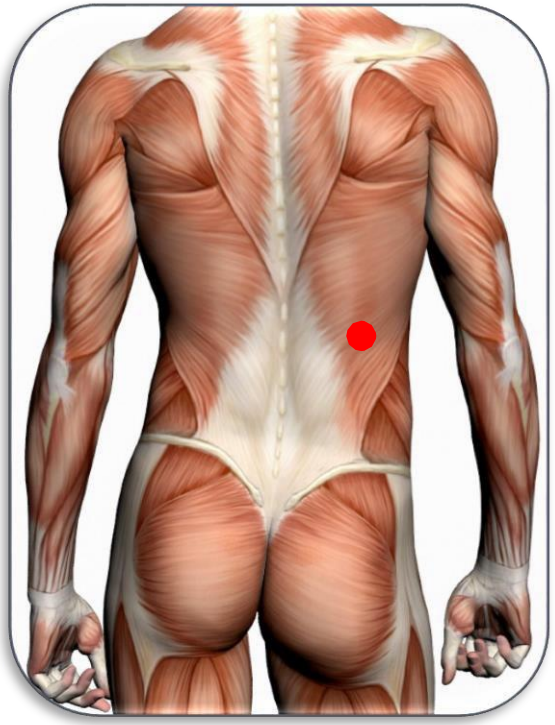



# Glándula Palatina – Riñón Derecho

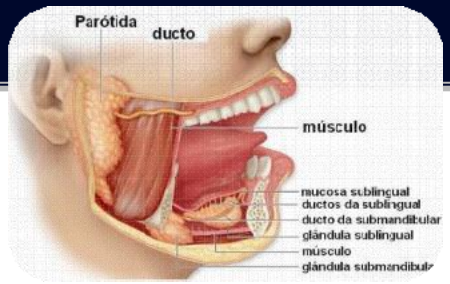
Intoxicación Crónica





# Parótida – Parótida




LOLITA

Basado en un estudio de Japón Ogata, la composición histológica de las parótidas es similar a la porción del páncreas y además produce una hormona, la parotina. Ésta excita la producción de tirosina, calcitonina e insulina, para completar la digestión posterior del alimento.

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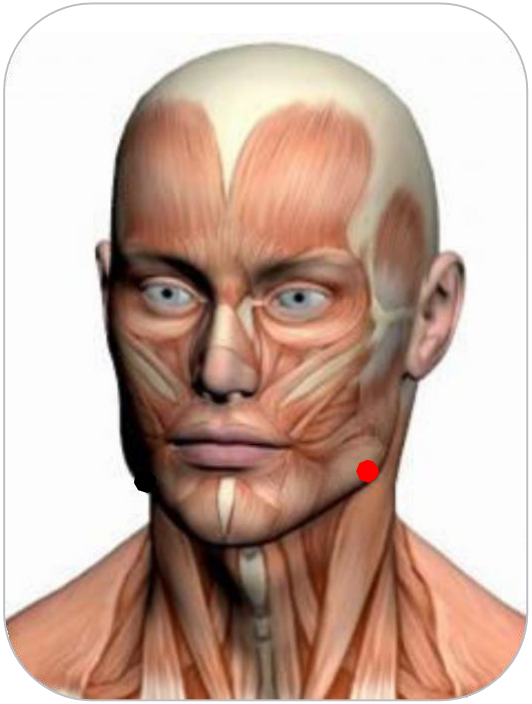
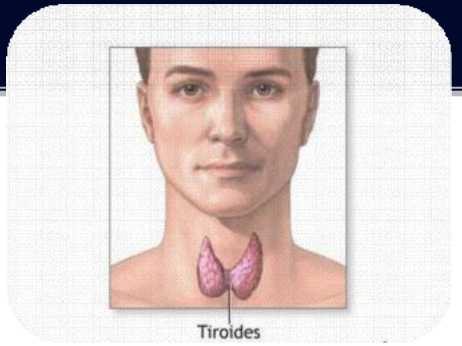
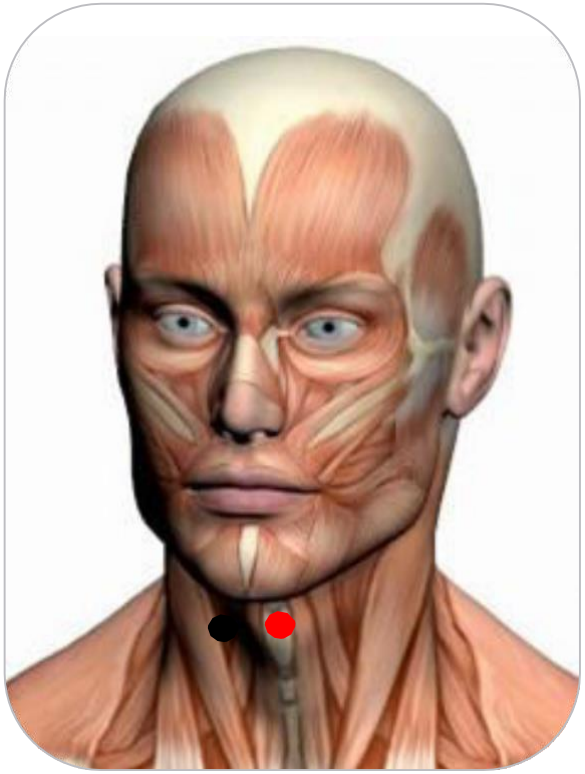


# Tiroides - Tiroides

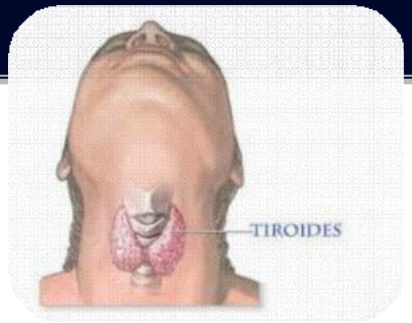



DISFUNCIÓN DE LA TIROIDES

Chequear a los lados, da obesidad, bocio exoftálmico, temblor de manos y retención de líquidos.

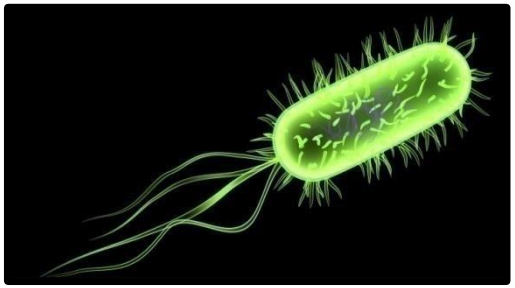


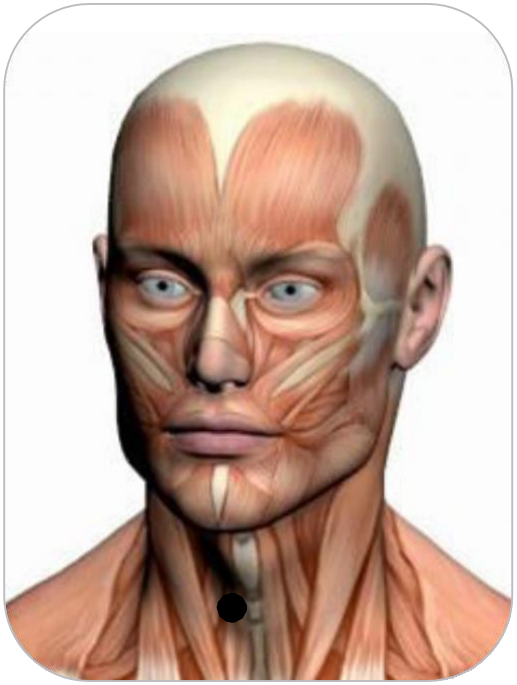
# Tiroides - Bulbo

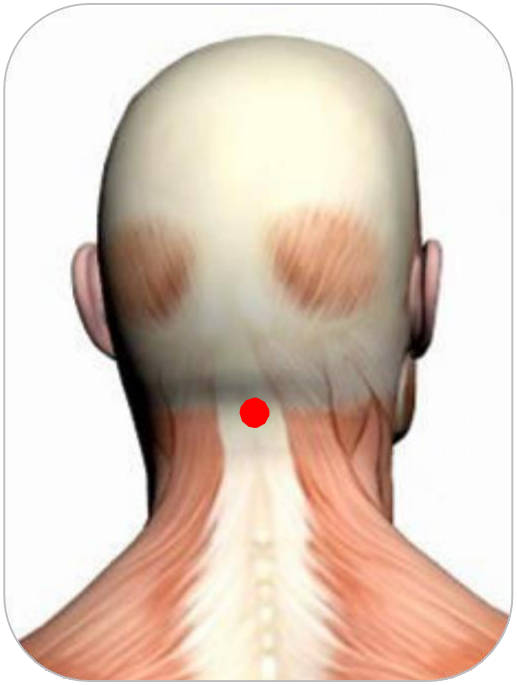



MENINGITIS VIRAL

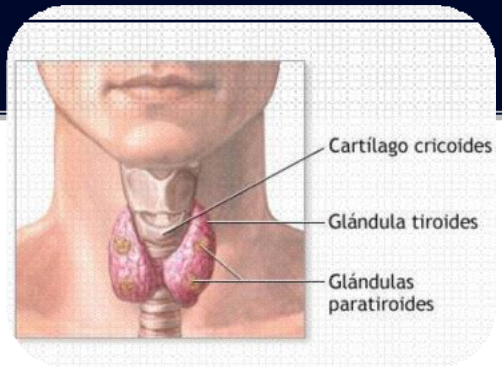
Causa fiebre, dolor de cabeza, rigidez de nuca, sarpullido de color rojo o púrpura, náuseas, fotofobia, somnolencia, confusión mental.





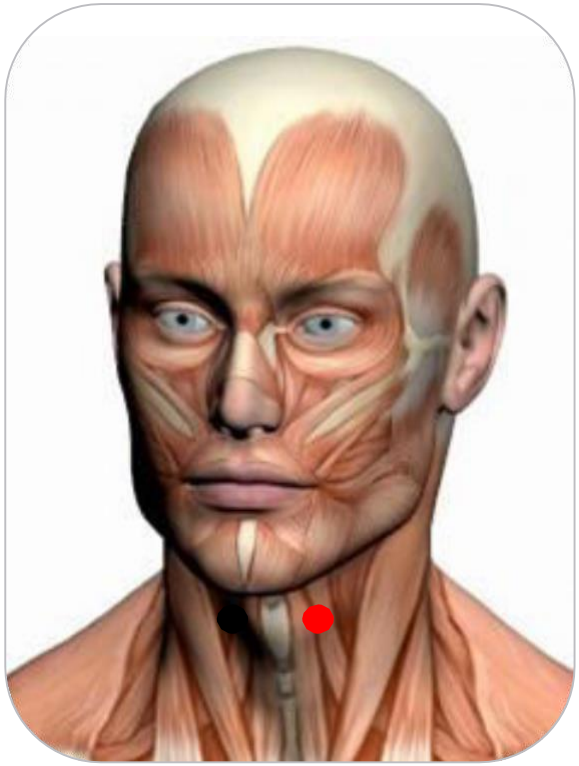


# Paratiroides - Paratiroides

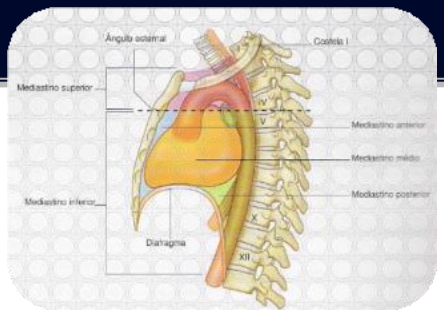



DISFUNCIÓN DE LA PARATIROIDES

Síndrome de hipo calcemia, osteoporosis, esto se da por traumatismo, edad, infecciones y disfunción.

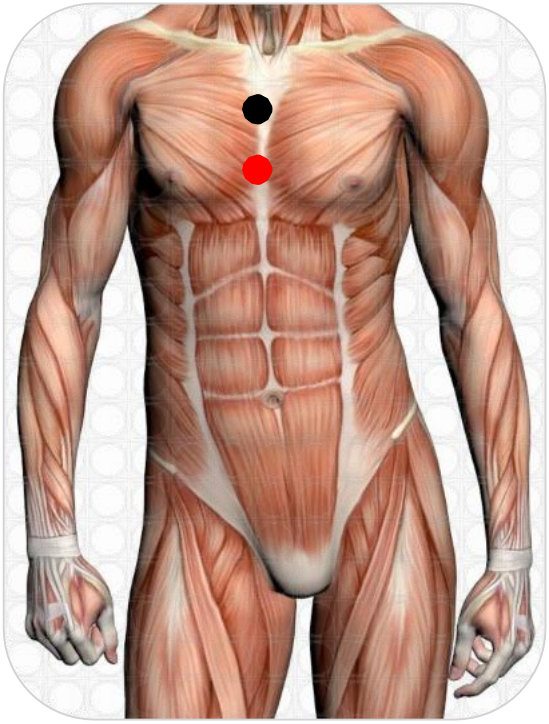


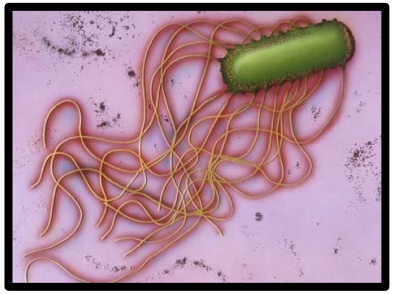
# Mediastino Superior – Mediastino Inferior




PROTEUS MIRIABILIS

Mediastinitis con síntomas laríngeos, pulmonares o bronquiales, da falso sida al combinarse con otro virus. Atrapa al timo tanto anatómica como funcionalmente. Da inmunodeficiencia.

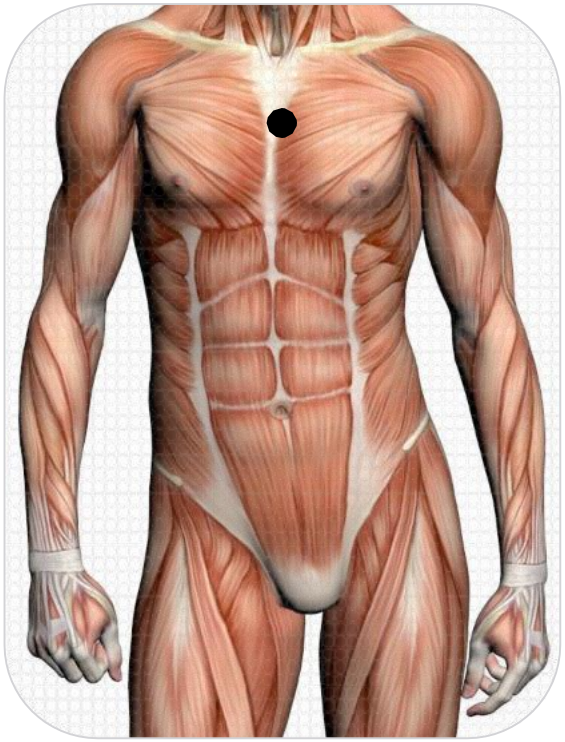


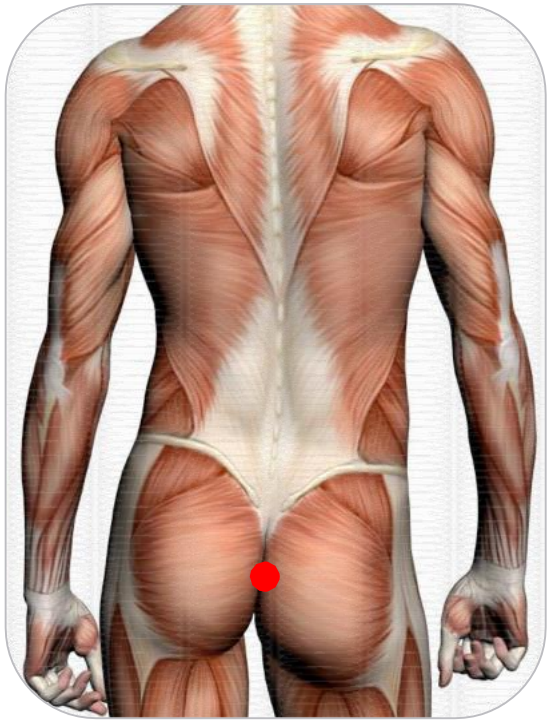


# Timo - Recto

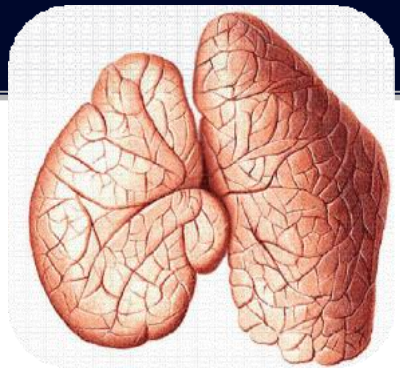
V.I.H 1

Afecta la producción de hormonas del tipo CD3, CD4, así como de linfocitos T4.



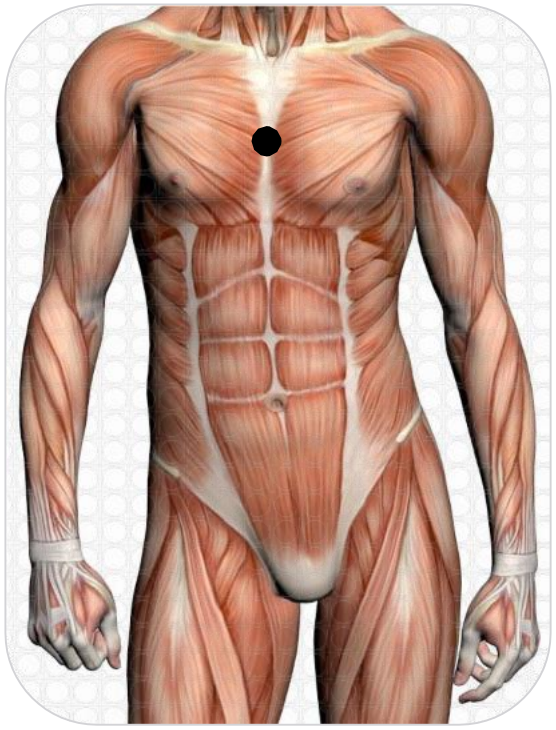


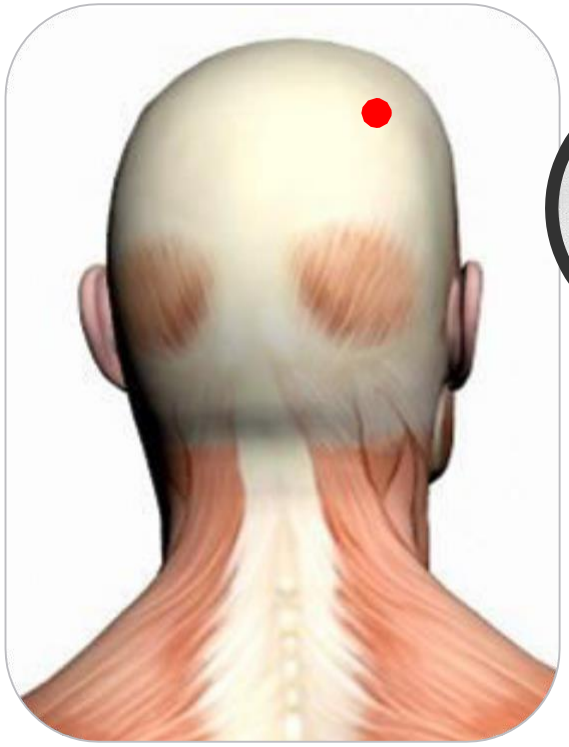
# Timo – Parietal Der.

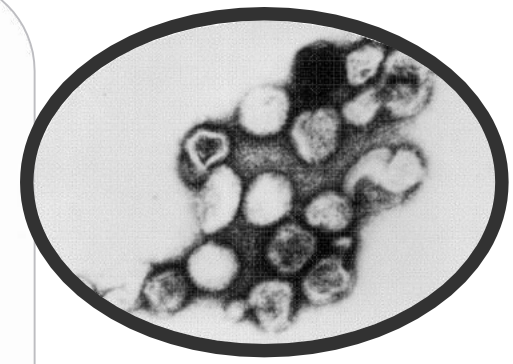


RUBEOLA VIRUS

Dolor de cabeza, malestar general, no da inmunodeficiencia.



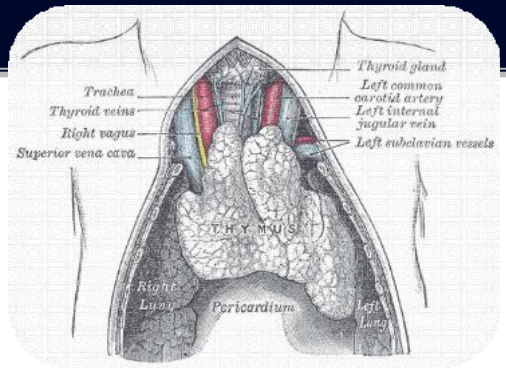


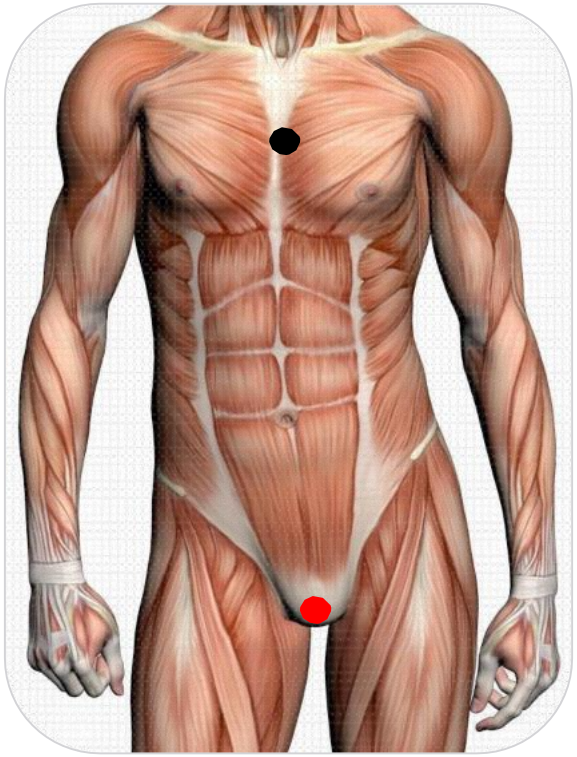


# Timo - Pene

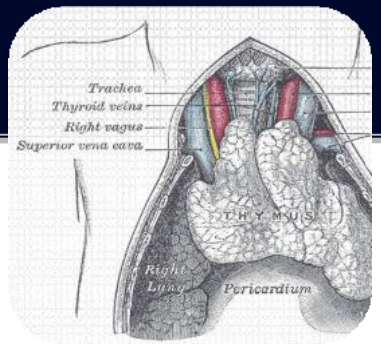
ANDRÉS

Disfunción Eréctil



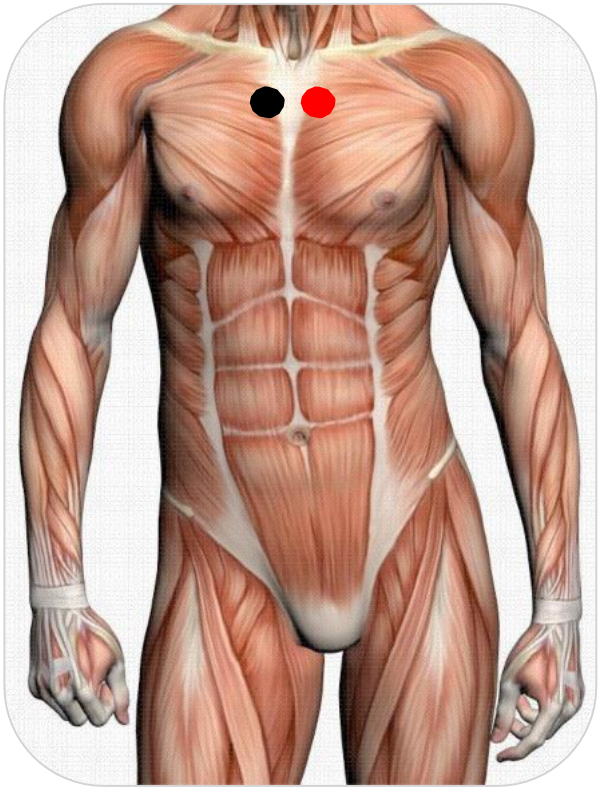



# Timo - Timo

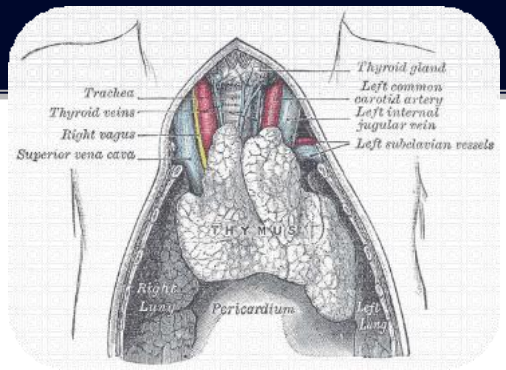



**Disfunción del Timo.**

Rige la producción de linfocitos y al fallar se produce inmunodeficiencia.

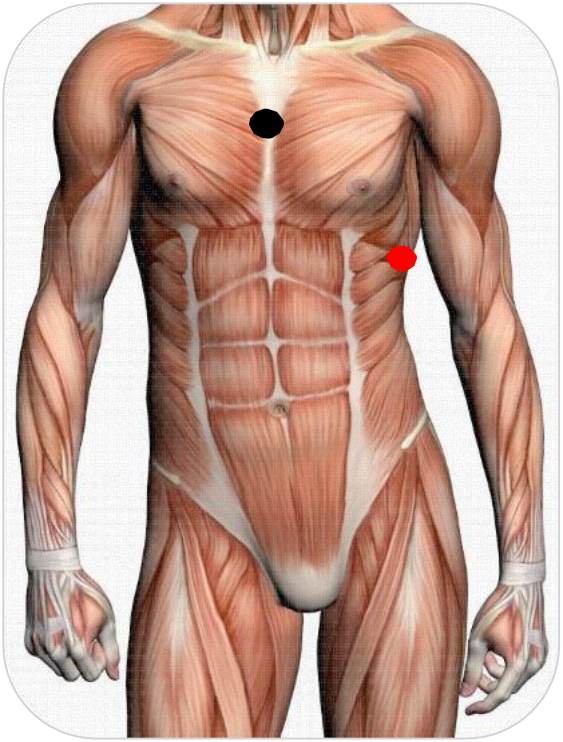


# Timo - Bazo

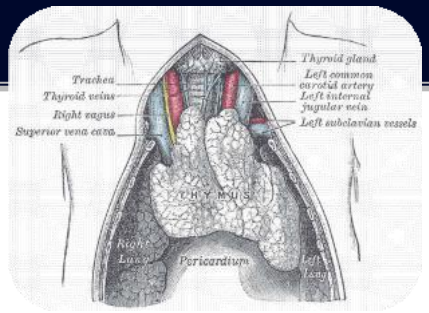



MARCO ANTONIO

Para insuficiencia respiratoria.
Restituye sulfatante de los alveolos.

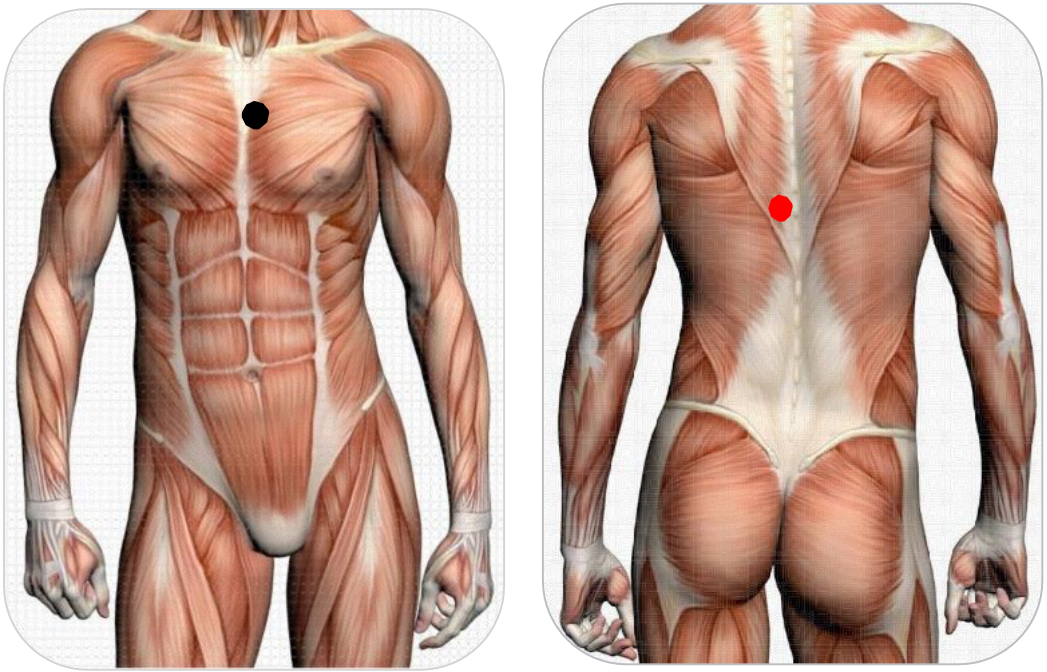


# Timo - Suprarrenal




ÁLVARO

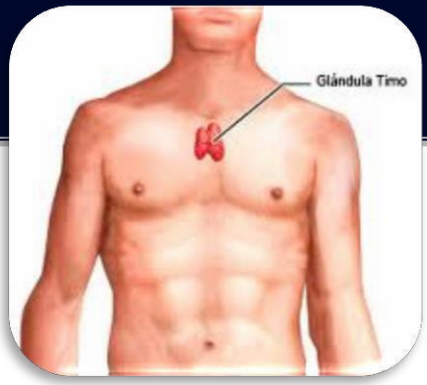
Este par armoniza la función de las otras glándulas o las rige.
La producción de hormonas no es continua sino alterna y esto permite que en tanto unas trabajan otras descansan en su actividad metabólica.

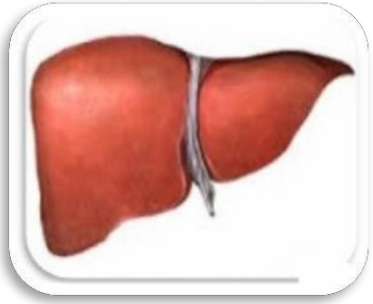


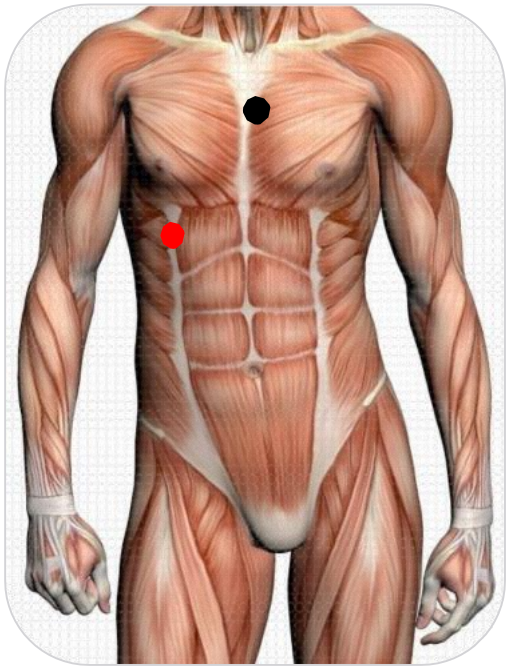
# Timo – Hígado

ESCHERICHIA COLI

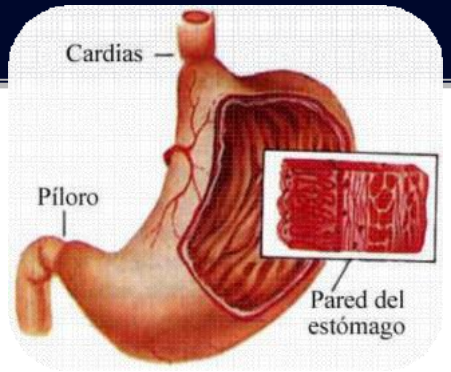
HEPATITIS M -
Infección urinaria.



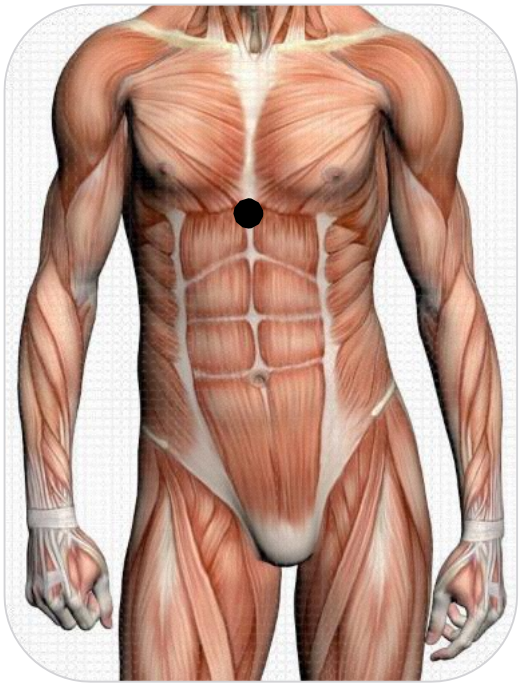


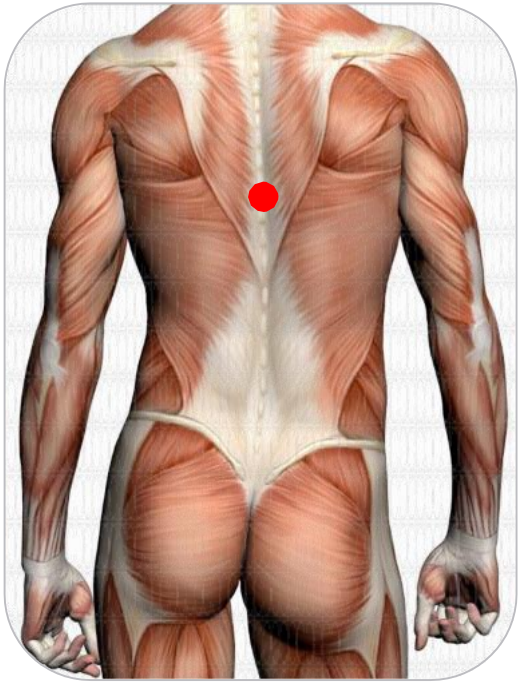
# Cardias - Suprarrenales



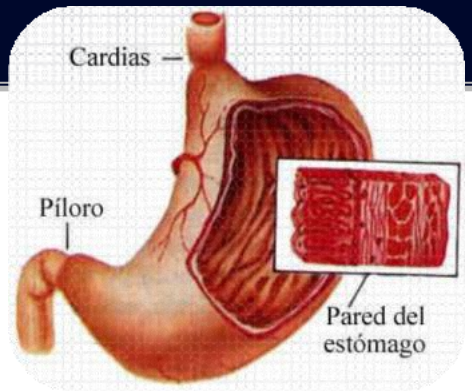

ESTREPTOCOCO BETA-HEMOLÍTICO

Alteraciones a nivel de cardias, varices esofágicas y fiebre reumática.



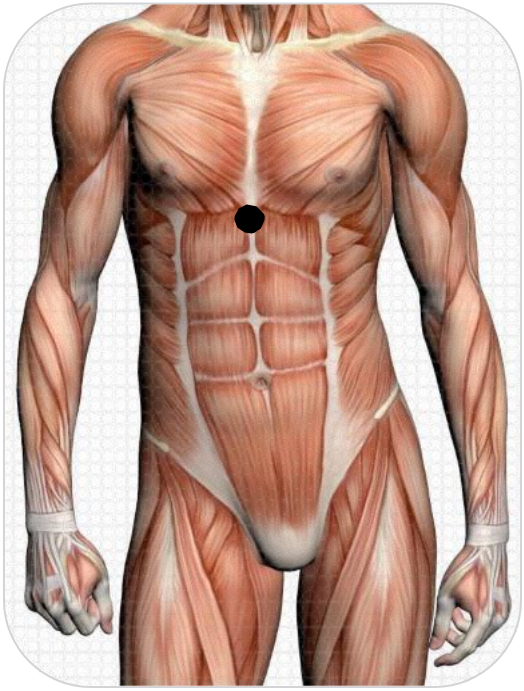


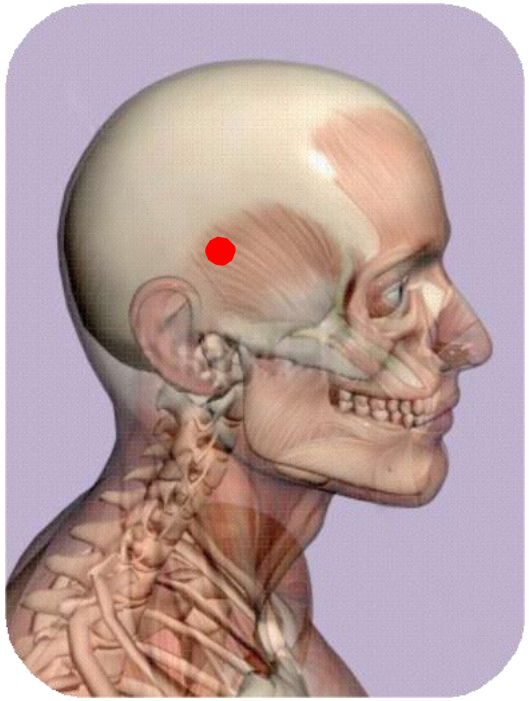
# Cardias – Temporal Derecho



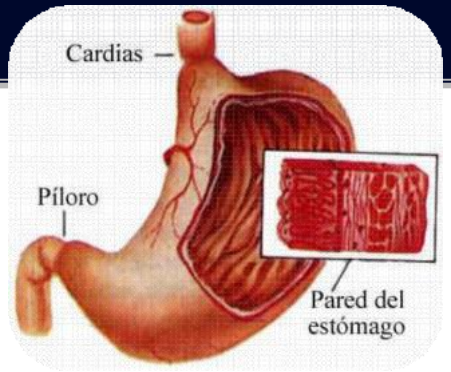

ALEJANDRO WONG

Priones, restos de vacunas. Proteínas que se quedan como secuela de una infección por virus o vacunaciones.



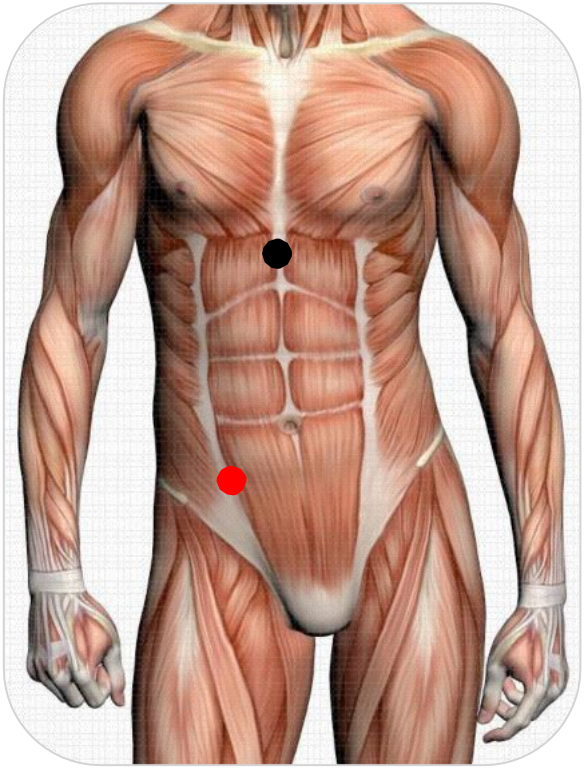


# Cardias - Apéndice



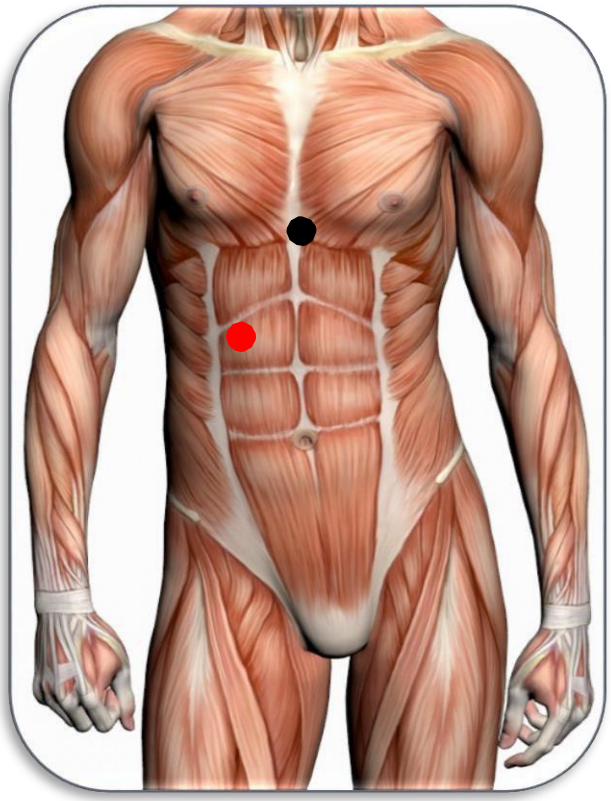

BARTONELLA

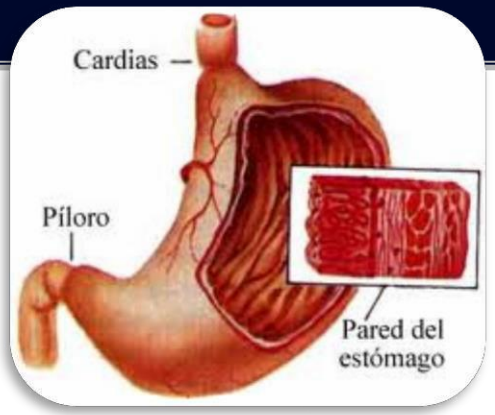
Uno de los síntomas es el aumento del tamaño de los ganglios linfáticos. Malestar y fiebre.



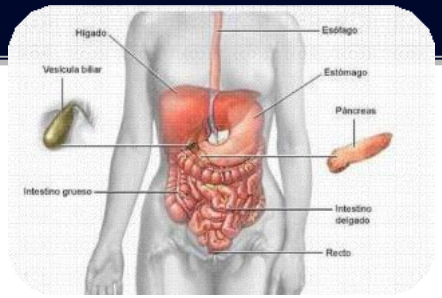
# Cardias – Píloro

STREPTOCOCO B



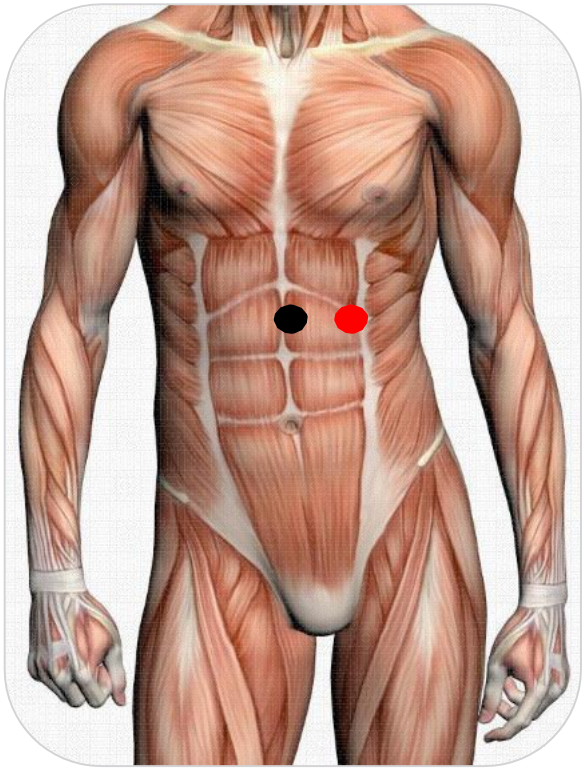


# Estómago - Estómago

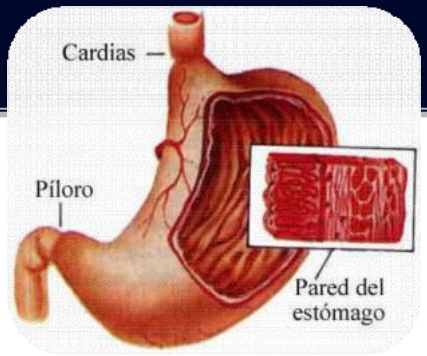



DISFUNCIÓN ESTOMACAL

Cólicos, estomacales, mala digestión, eructos.

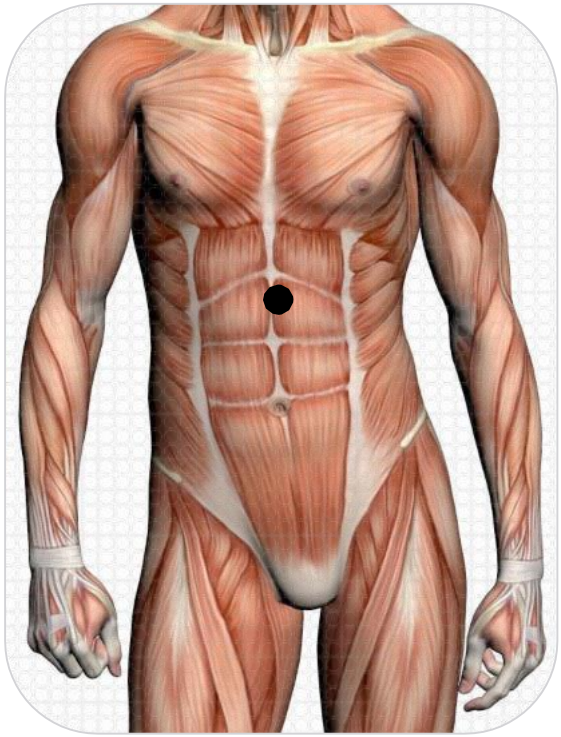


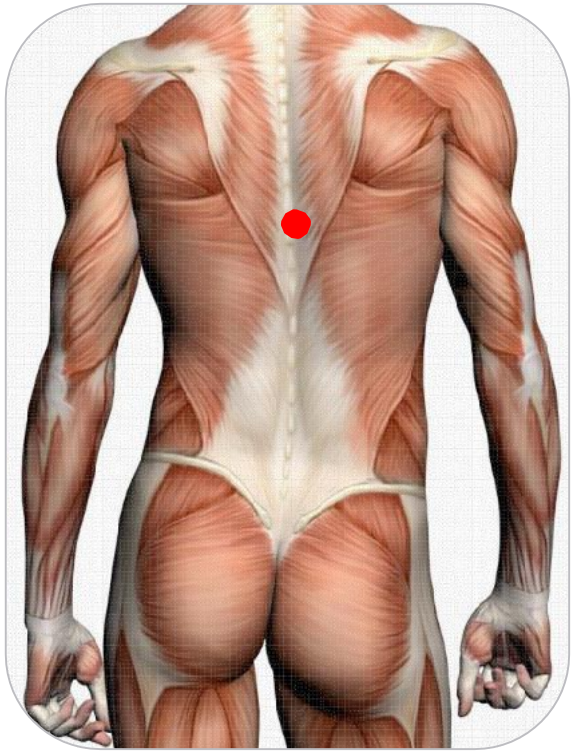
# Estómago - Suprarrenales

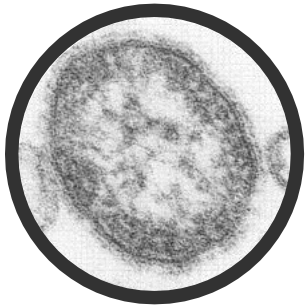



SARAMPIÓN

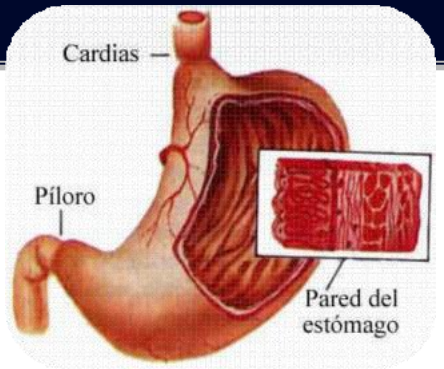
En el niño es algo pasajero. En el adulto se manifiesta con sangrado de tubo digestivo alto y puede dar úlceras.





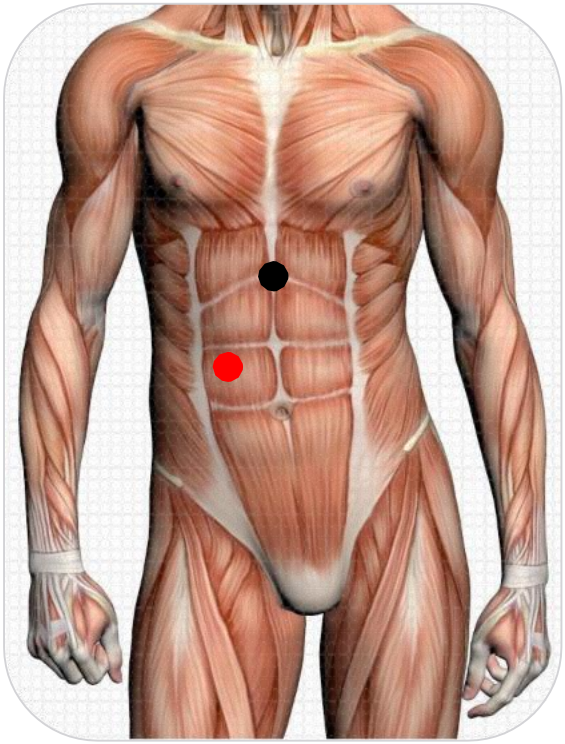


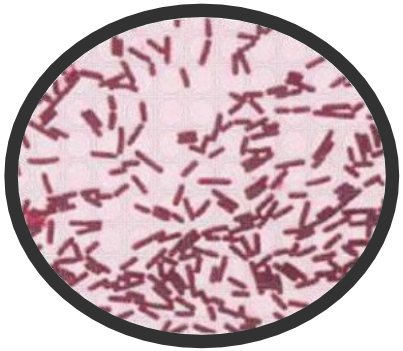
# Estómago - Píloro




BACILO PERFRINGENS

Es el causante de la gangrena. El sitio de infección resulta inflamado, presentándose una hinchazón del tejido de color rojo pálido a parduzco y muy dolorosa.

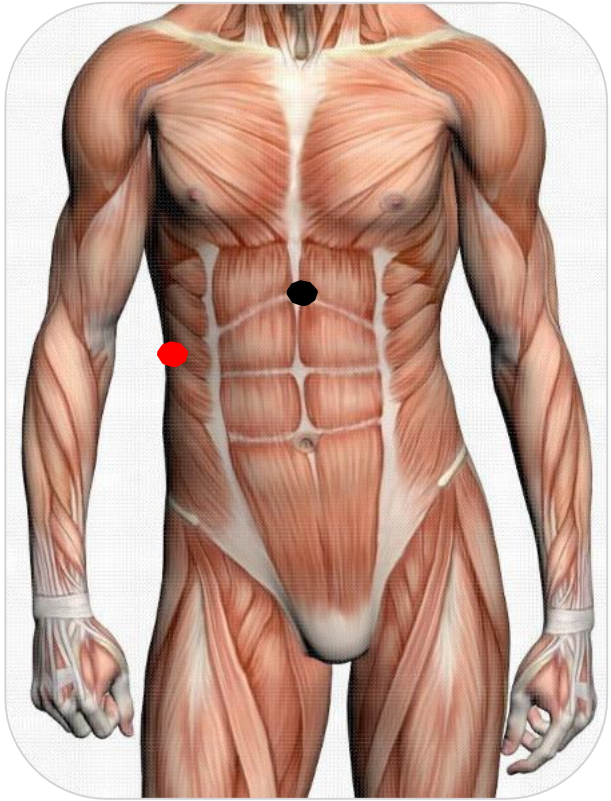




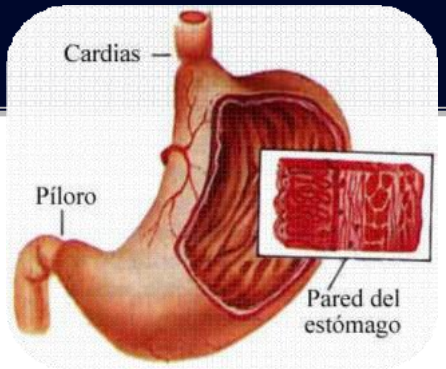
# Estómago – Hígado

TUQUI

Para la obesidad.

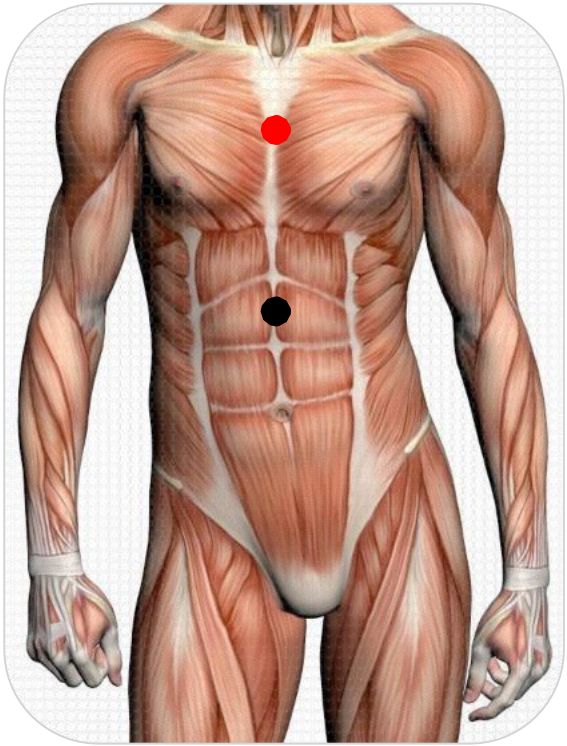


# Estómago - Timo

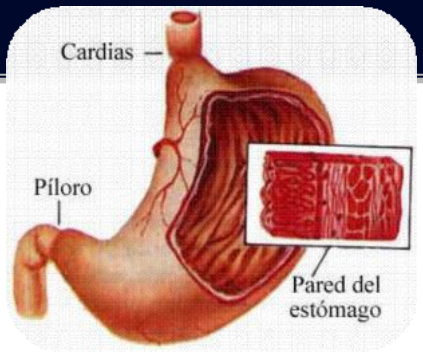



BACTERIA ESCHERICHIA COLLI (TRANSGÉNICA)

Síntomas variados. Diarrea, fiebre, gases, inapetencia, cólicos estomacales, vómitos.

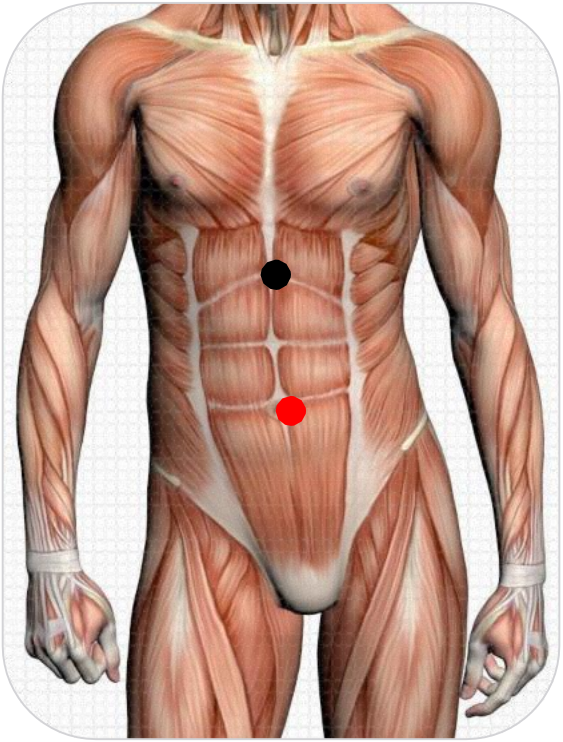


# Estómago – Colon transverso

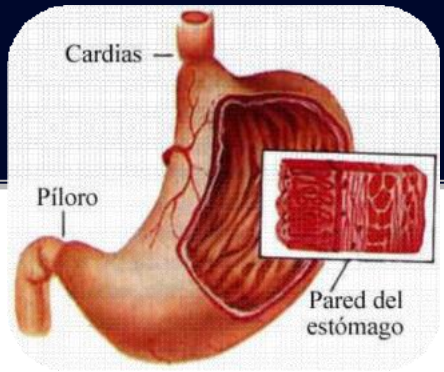



CLAMIDIA TUCKANS

Infección genital. Síntomas variados

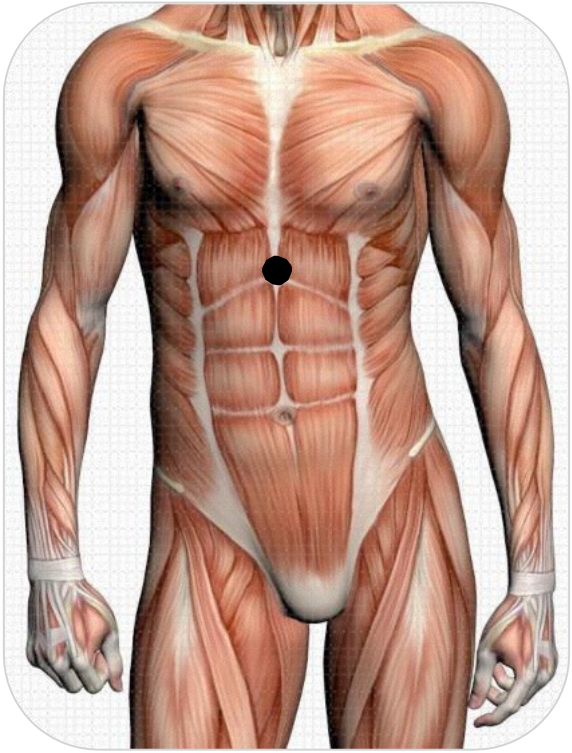


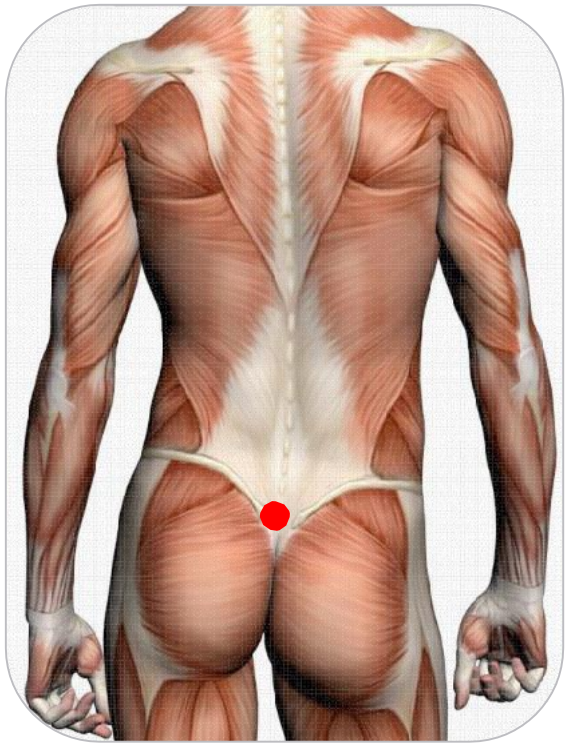
# Estómago – Sacro

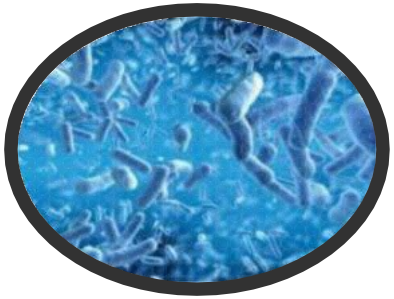



CLAMIDIA INTESTINALIS.

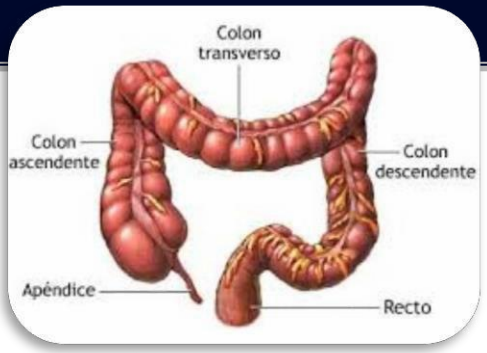
Dolor abdominal. Secreción vaginal, del pene, del ano. Síntomas variados





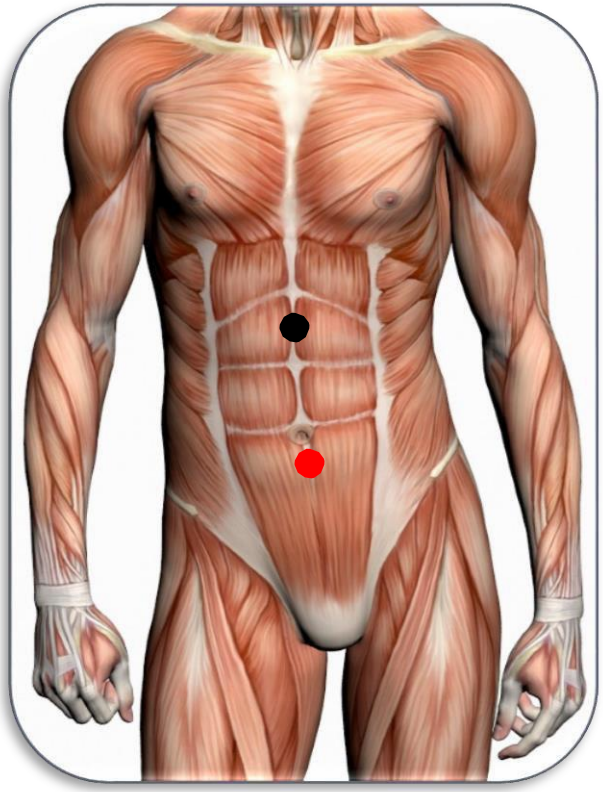


# Sub-Estómago – Colon Transverso

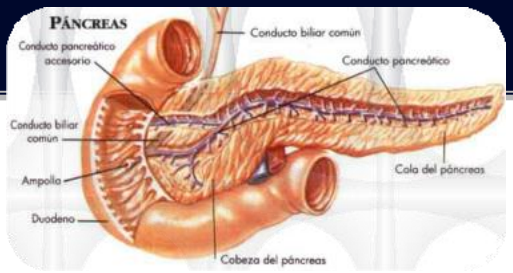



CLAMIDIA PSITTACI

Afecta a pared del estómago y se infiltra en digestivo produciendo sangrados. Por Plumas de aves.

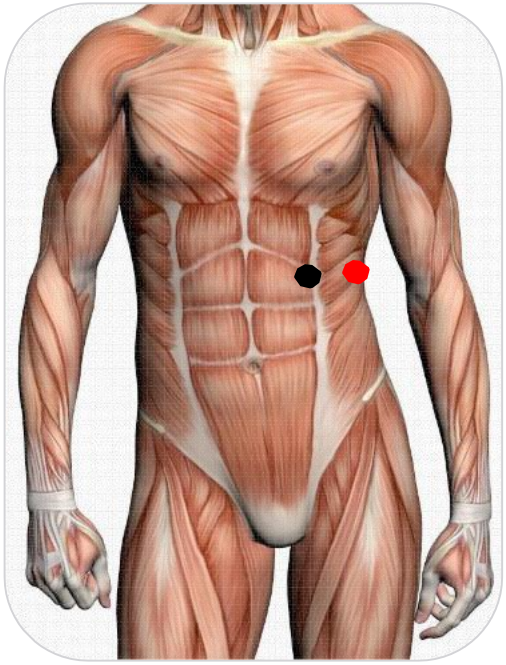


# Páncreas – Páncreas

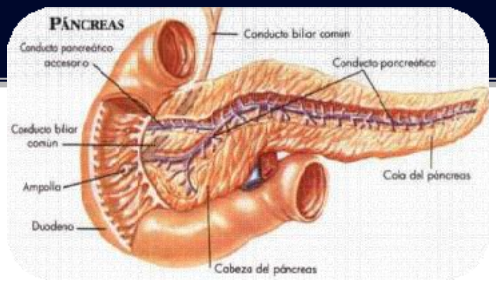



RAMSÉS Porción media del páncreas Cola de páncreas

Este par se descubrió en un joven que presentaba alteración mental que inicialmente cedió con Biomagnetismo, pero nuevamente se alteró.
Esta alteración se producía por posible intoxicación medicamentosa y/o ingesta de alimentos por exceso de proteínas.

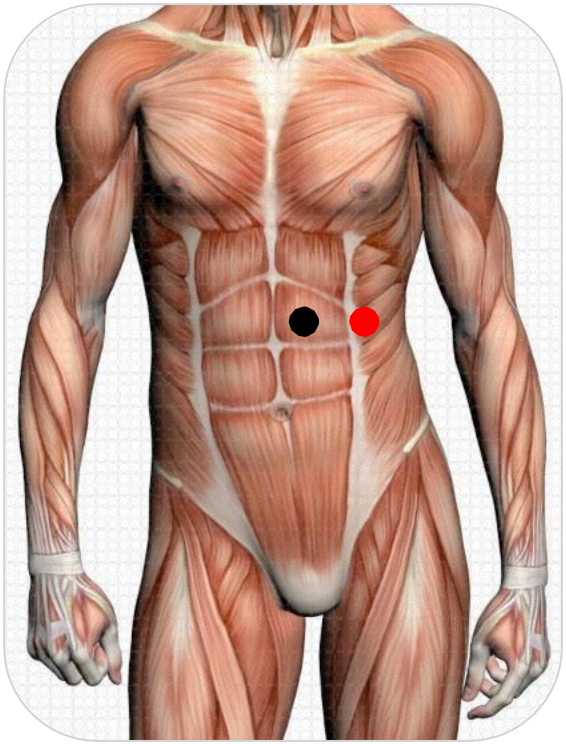


# Páncreas - Páncreas

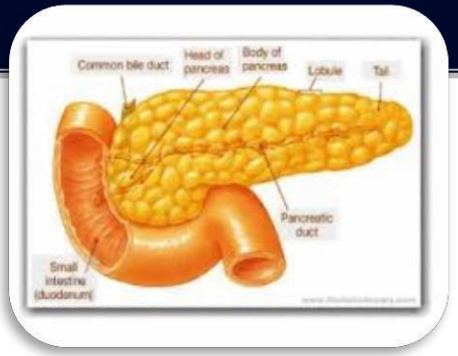



ADENO VIRUS 36

Un virus común que causa resfriados es un factor causante de obesidad.

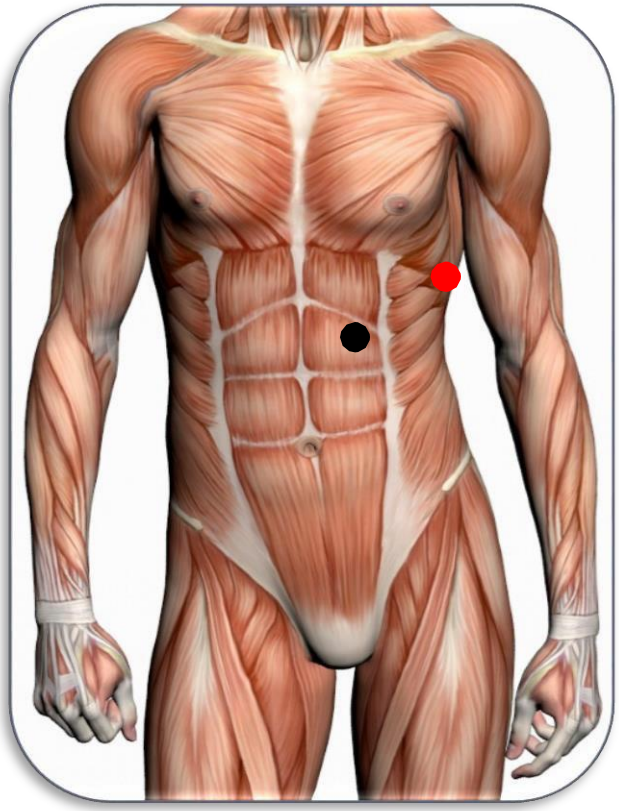


# Páncreas – Bazo




ECHINOCOCUS GRANULOSO

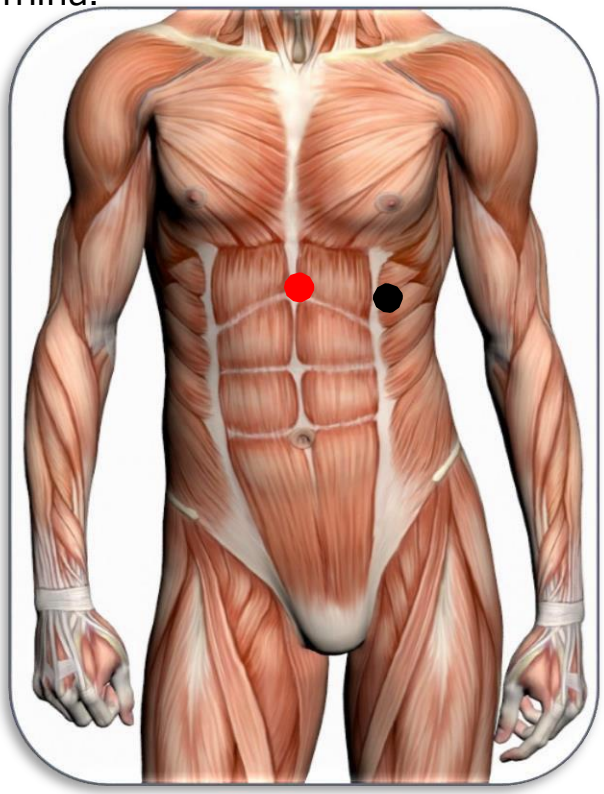
Actúa como bacteria. Granos. Diabetes.

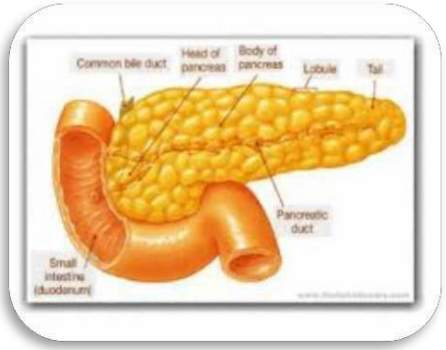


# Páncreas – Estómago

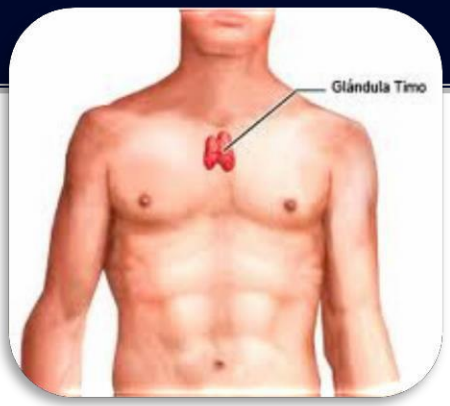
**CHACO -** ALERGIAS ALIMENTARIAS

Momentáneas. Y ombligo – ombligo(bilateral) para producir histamina.



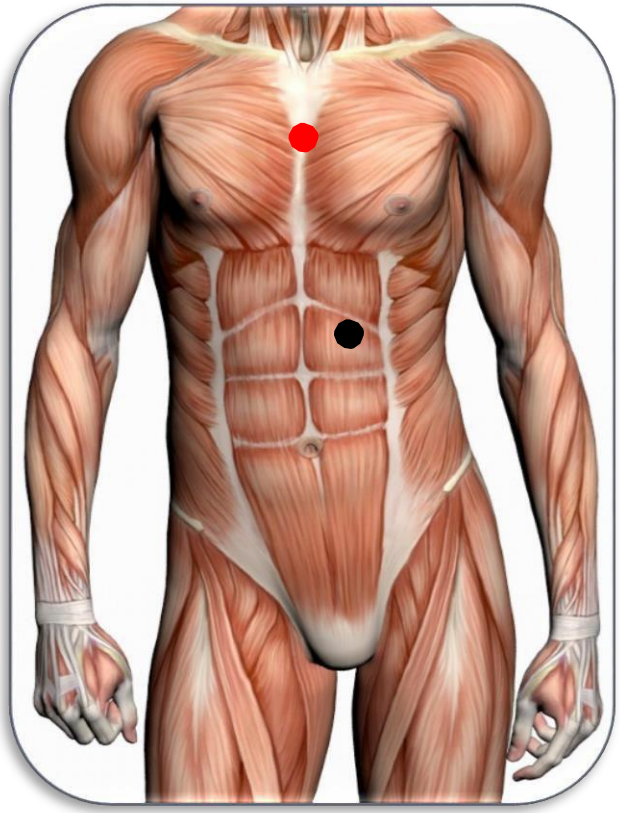


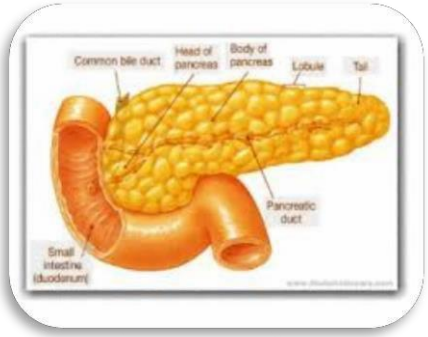
# Páncreas – Timo



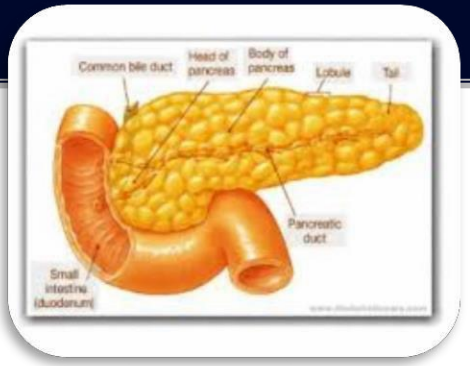

LARVA FASCIOLOPSIS BUSQUI ?

En sangre. Tumoraciones o procesos digestivos. Muy agresivo.



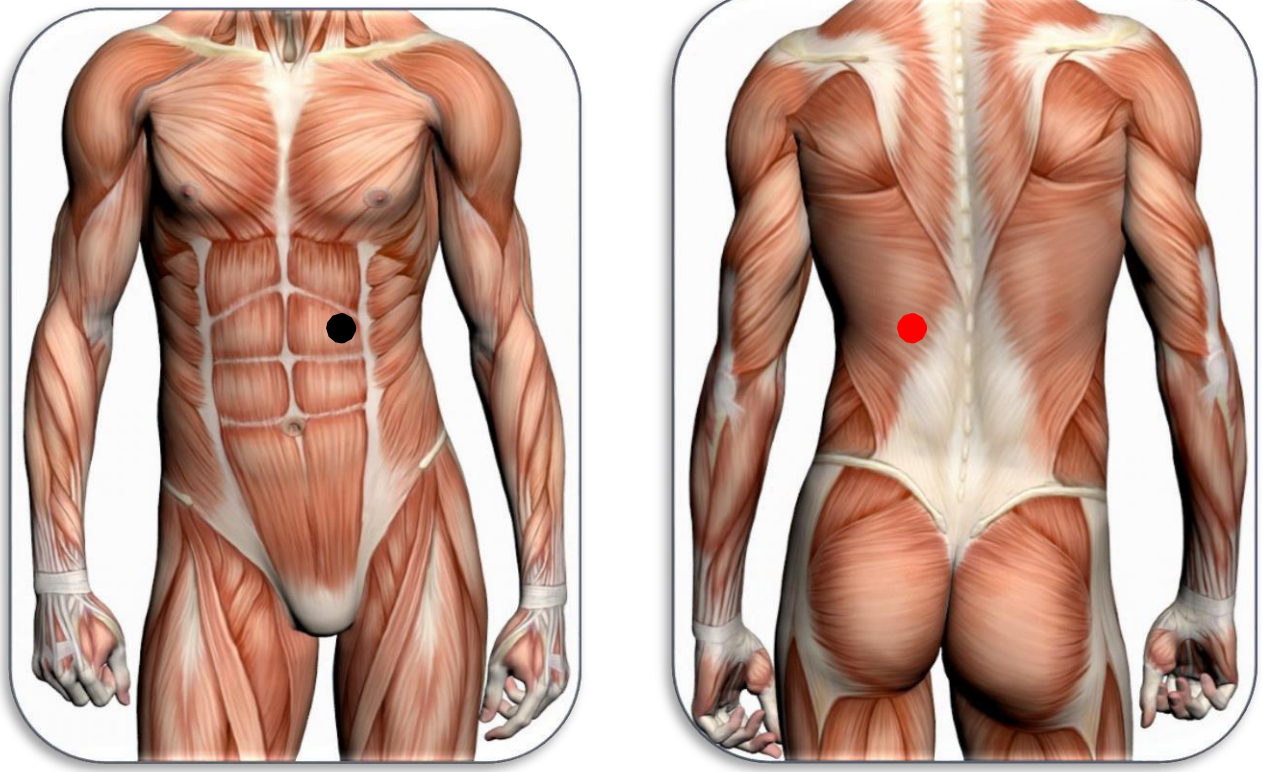


# Páncreas – Riñón Derecho

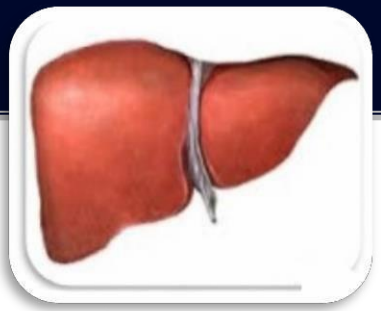



ESCHERICHIA COLI

Infección de orina.

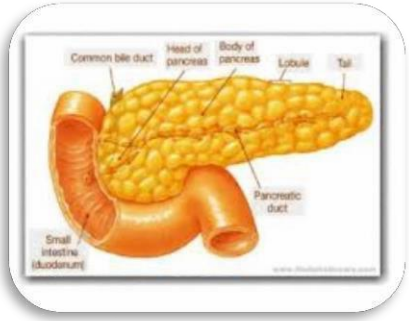


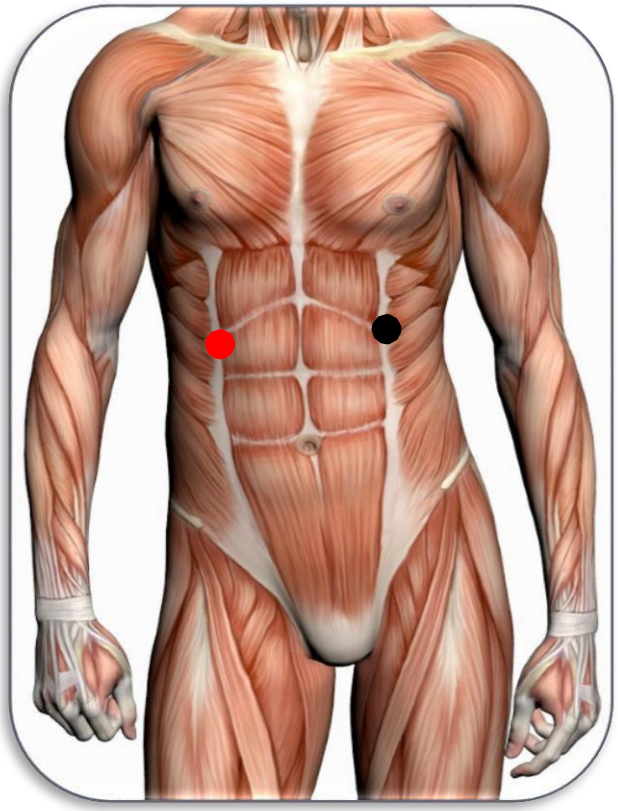
# Páncreas - Hígado



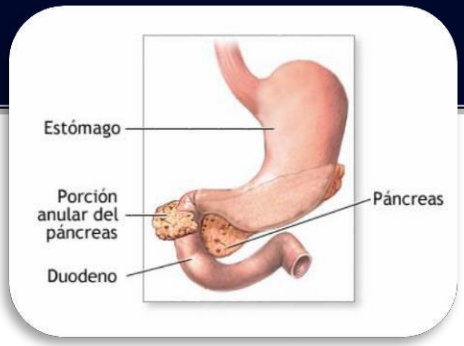
ESCHERICHIIA COLI

BAJAR DE PESO. Infección de orina.



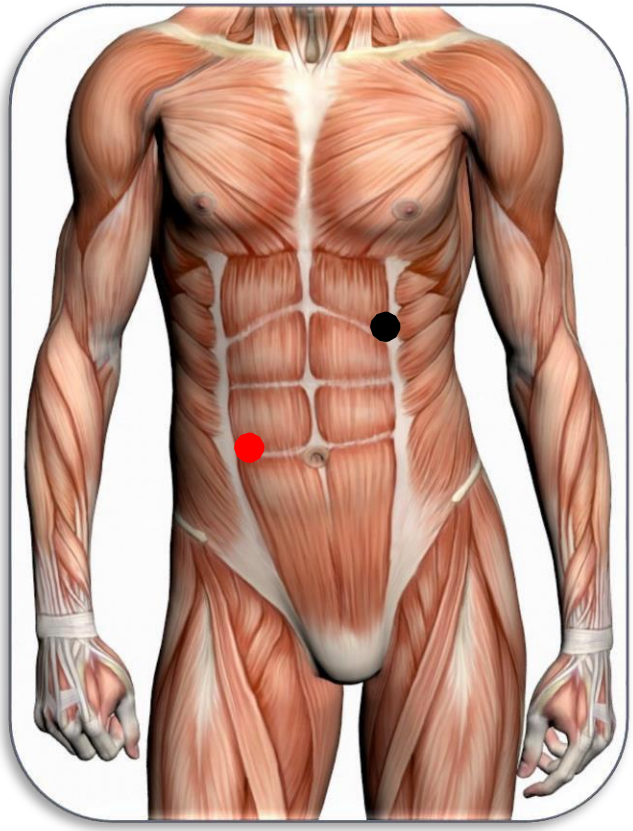



# Páncreas - Duodeno



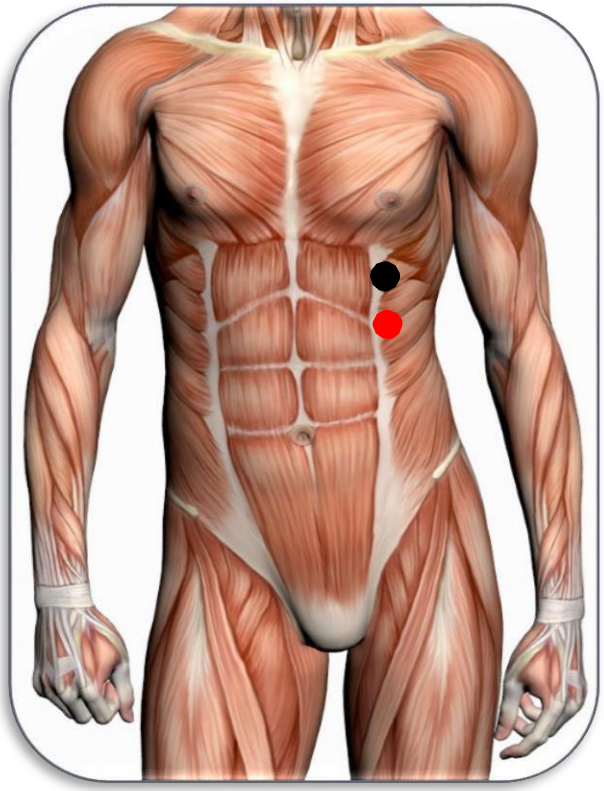

ANISAKI

El parasito porta el virus que nos daña.
Marisco. Pescado.



# Páncreas Inferior – Páncreas Superior

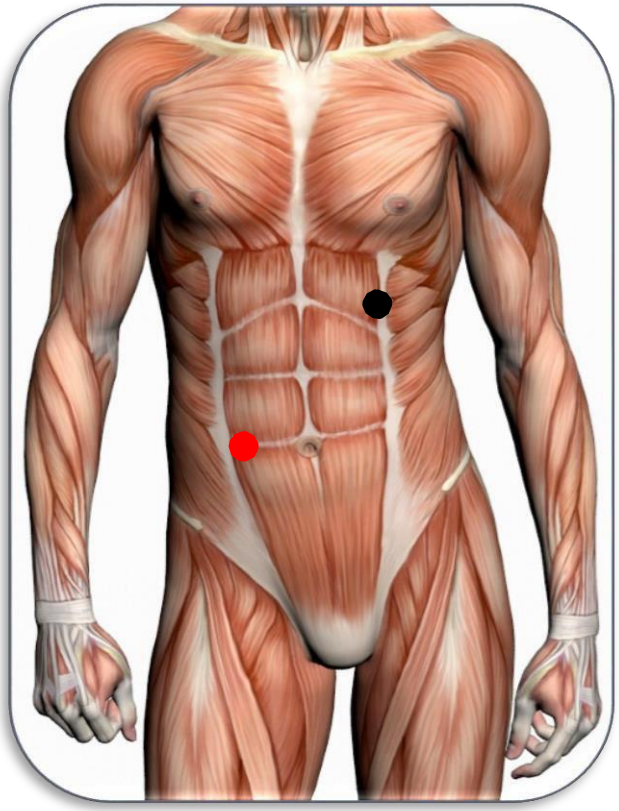
RABIA 2



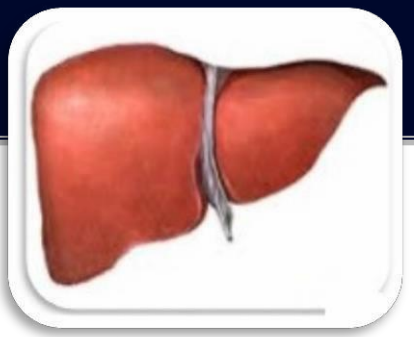
# Cabeza de Páncreas – Píloro

CLOSTRIDIUM DIFICCILE

Pancreatitis. Disfunción pancreática. Problemas digestivos. Diabetes. Mellitus.

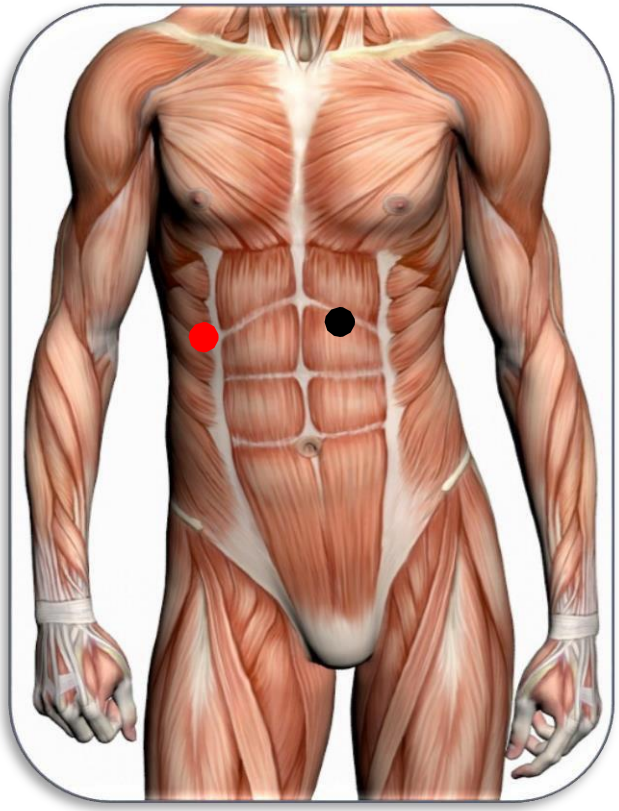


# Cabeza de Páncreas – Hígado

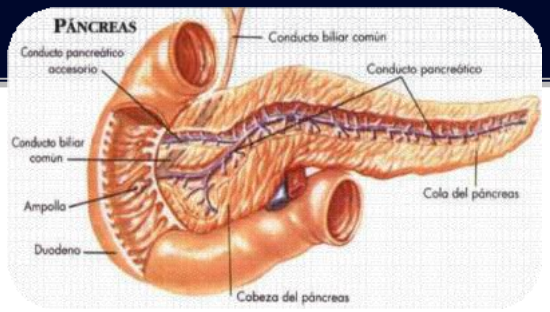


CLOSTRIDIUM DIFICCILE

Pancreatitis. Disfunción pancreática. Problemas digestivos. Diabetes. Mellitus.

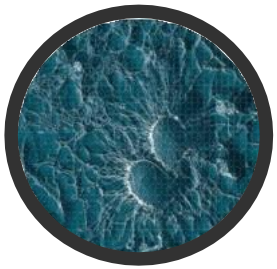


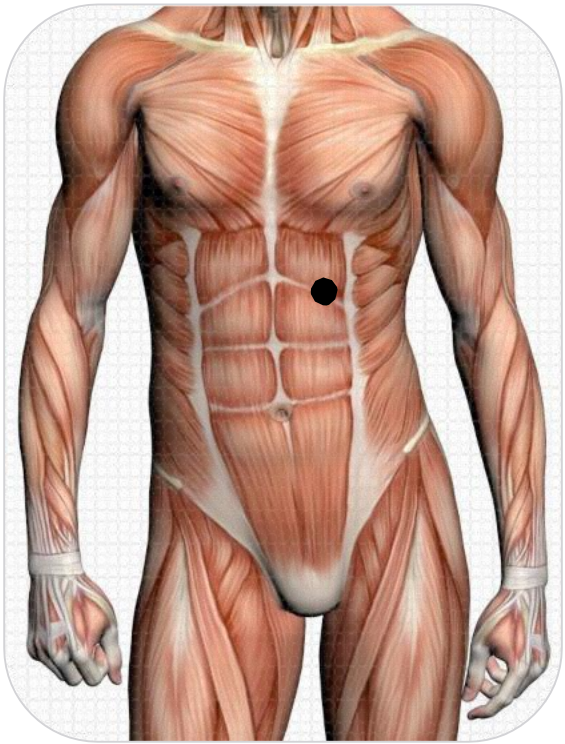
# Cabeza De Páncreas – Suprarrenales

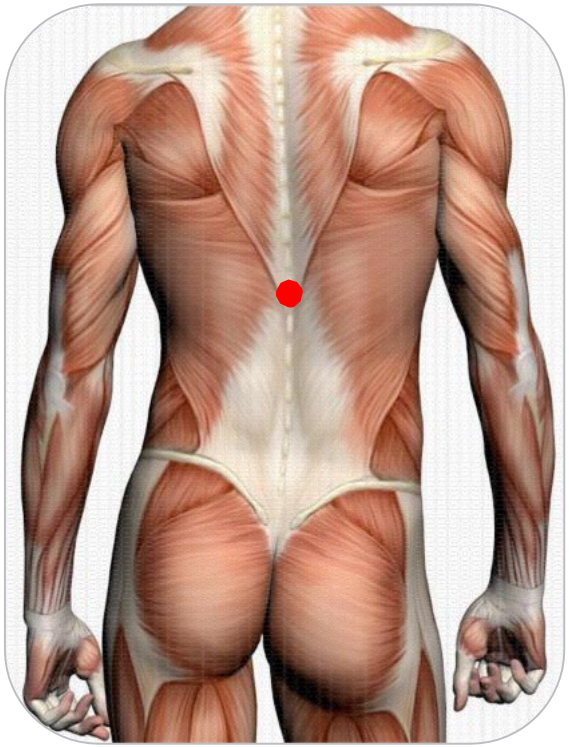



STAPHYLOCOCCUS AEREUS COAGULASA NEGATIVO

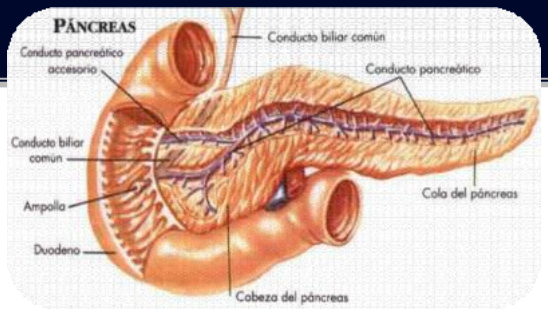
Reflujo gastro-esofágico en niños. En adultos es causante de cáncer de cabeza de páncreas. Diabetes falsa. Halitosis.





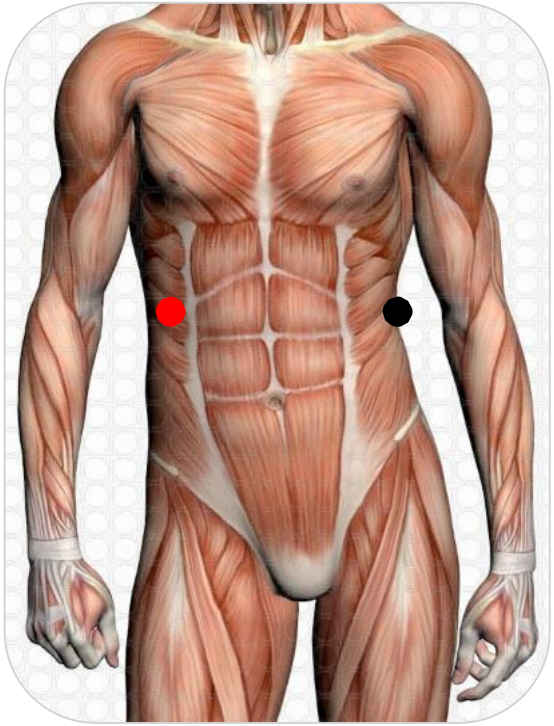


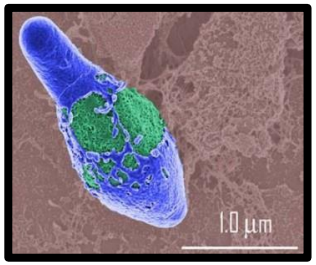
# Cola De Páncreas- Hígado



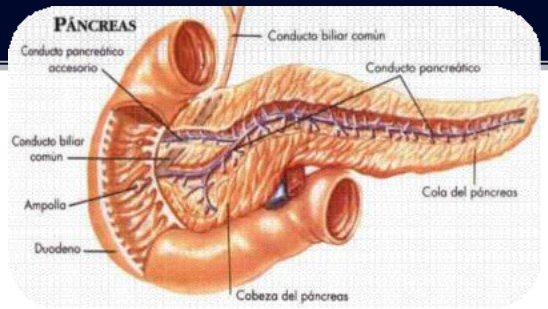

CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM

Se presentan problemas intestinales, dolor muscular, cólicos y gases, por comer embutidos, enlatados, embotellados y lácteos.



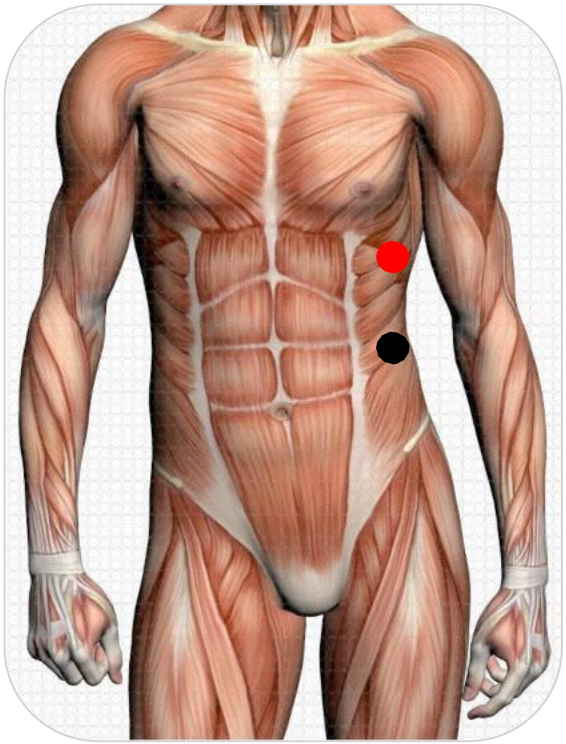


# Punta De Páncreas - Bazo

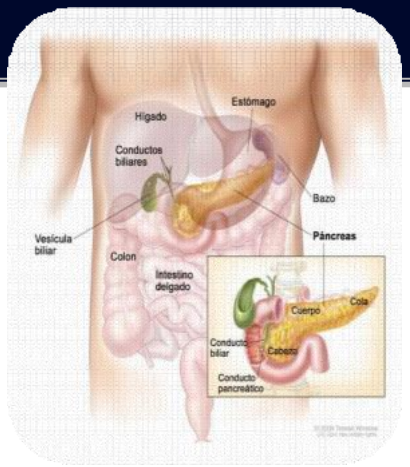



VIRUS DEL PAPILOMA HUMANO.

Verruga común.

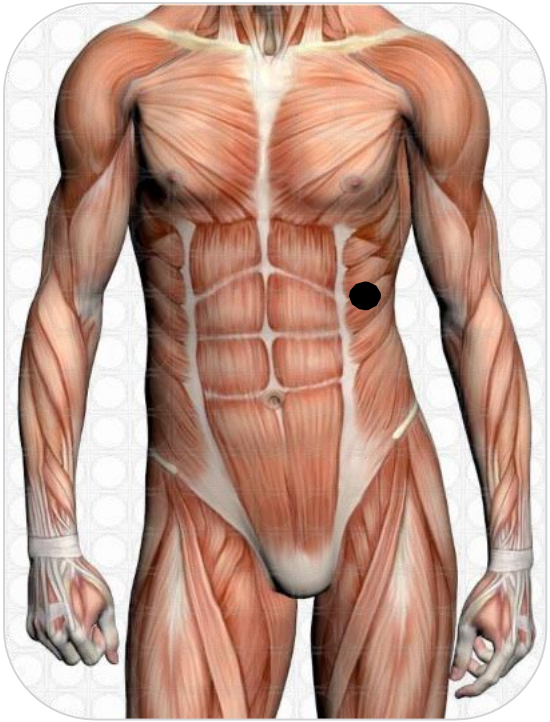


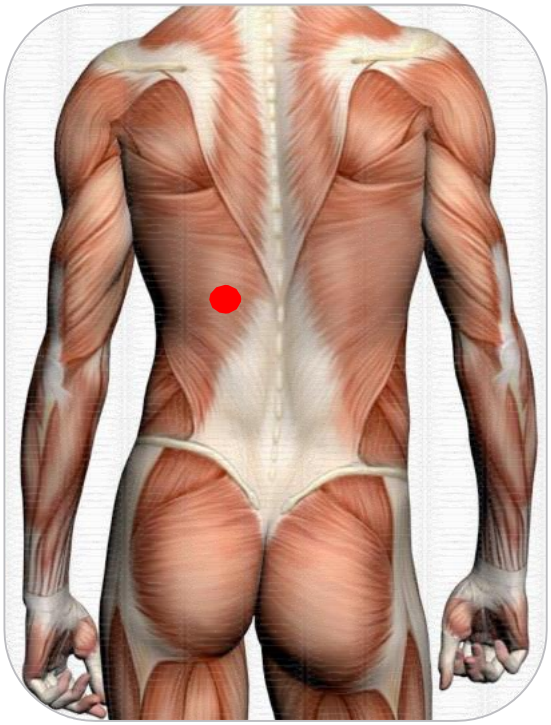
# Punta De Páncreas – Riñón Izquierdo



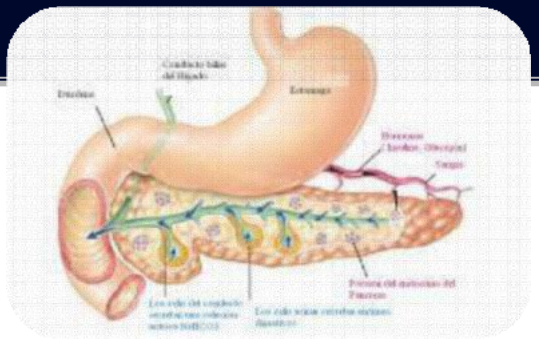

TUMBACO

Intoxicación por arsénico.





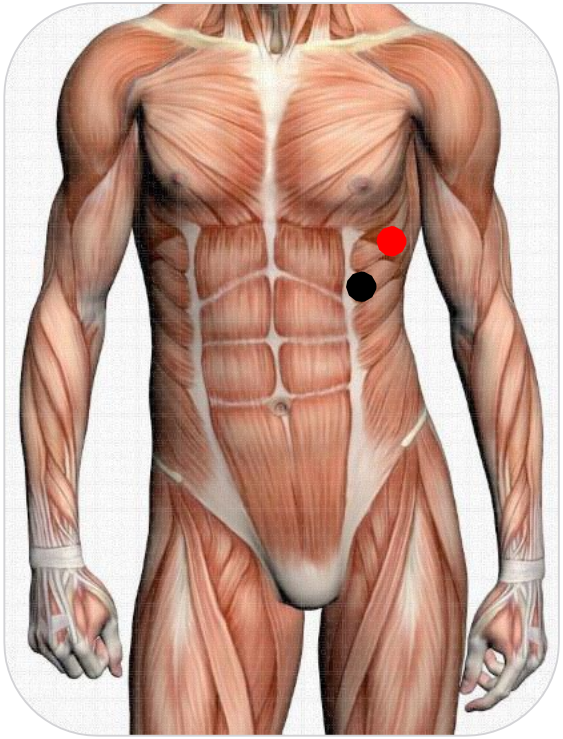
# Ligamento Pancreático - Bazo

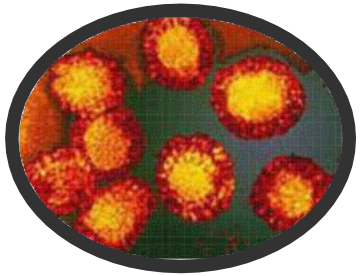


VIRUS DEL NILO

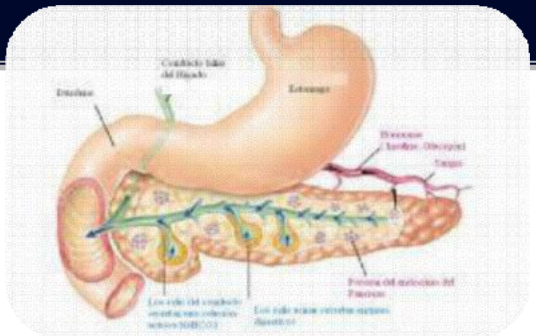
Produce inflamación difusa del tálamo, el puente cerebral y la médula espinal proximal. Se propaga de un ave a otra a través de la picadura del mosquito infectado.

AH1N1



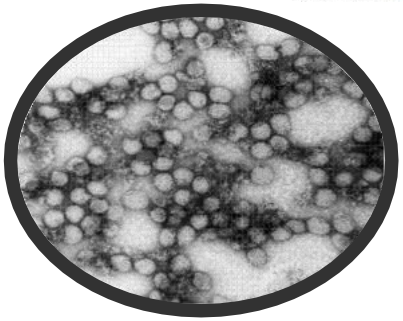


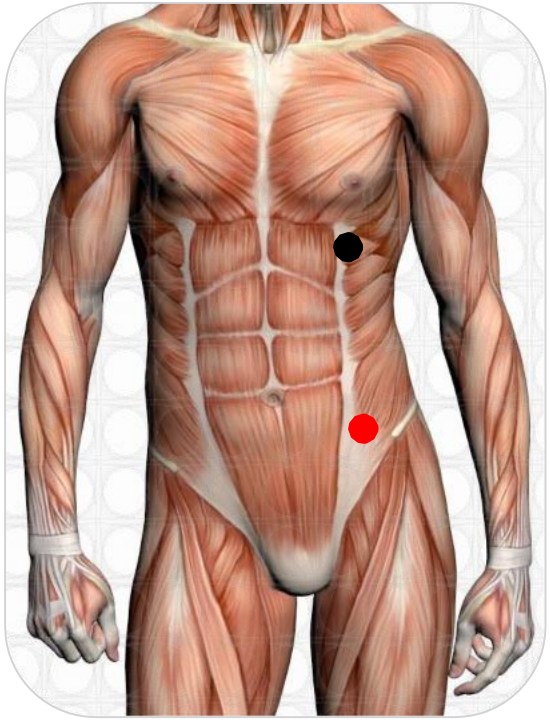
# Ligamento Pancreático – Colon Descendente



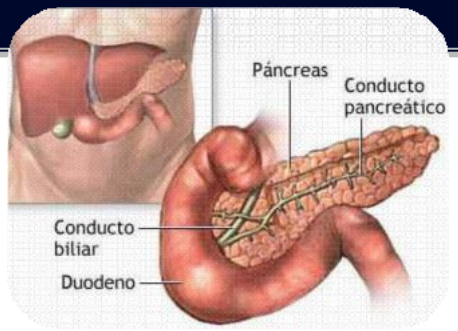
FIEBRE AMARILLA

Principal vector es el Aedes Aegypti .Presenta signos de ictericia, fiebre, cefalea, mialgias, nauseas y vómitos. (Bact. Pasteurella)



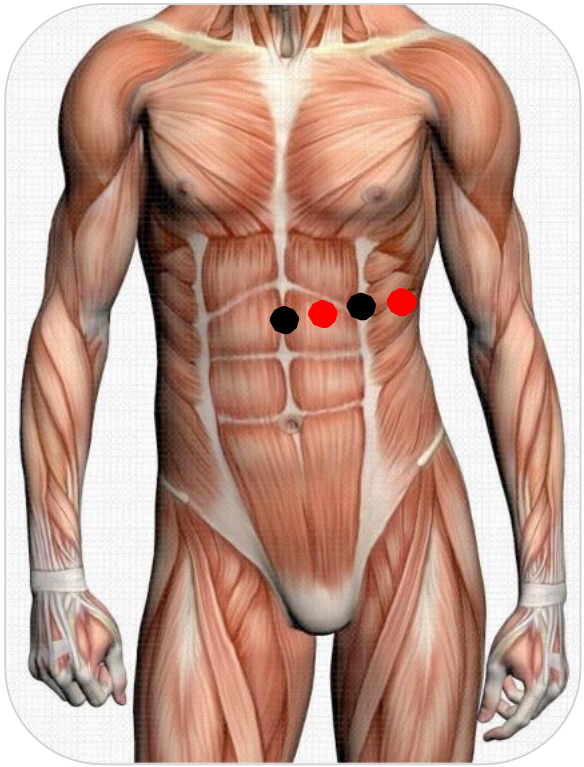


# Cinturón Pancreático – Cinturón Pancreático

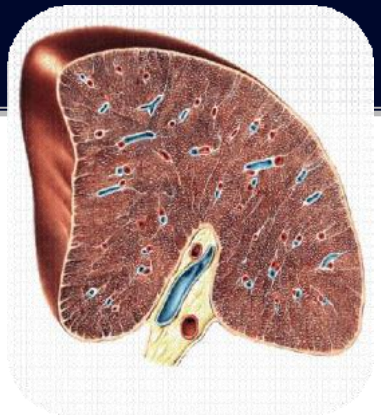



SOFÍA
Impactar 4 imanes - +  - +

Intoxicación por metales.
Causa temblor en labios, lengua y dedos.

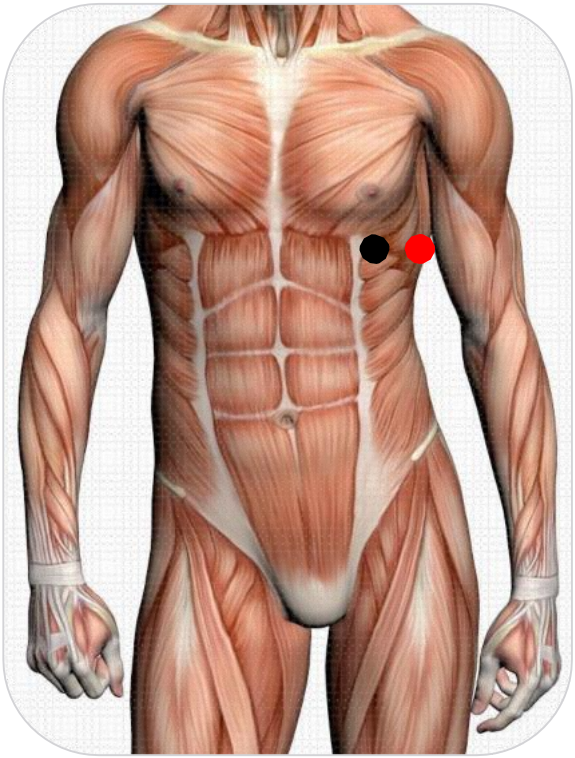


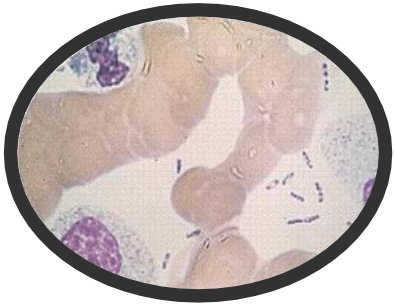
# Bazo - Bazo



YERSINIA PESTIS

Disfunción de Bazo. Se produce tos laríngea tipo bronquitis, con flujo vaginal en la mujer, en el hombre azoospermia.

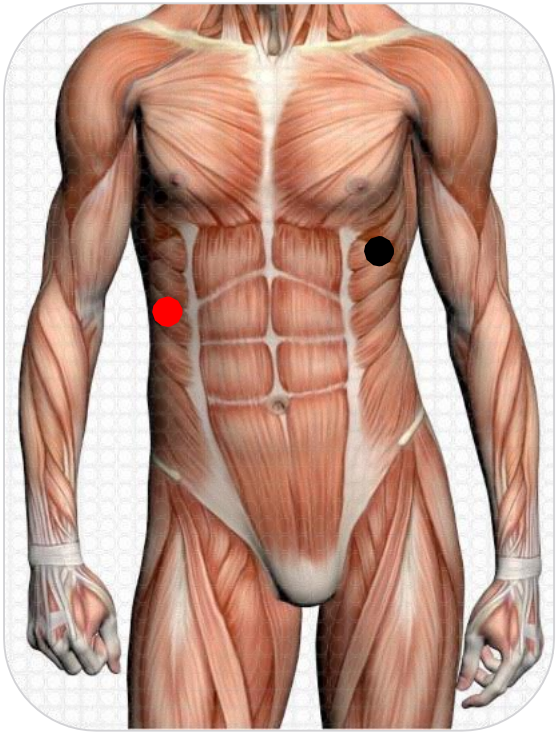




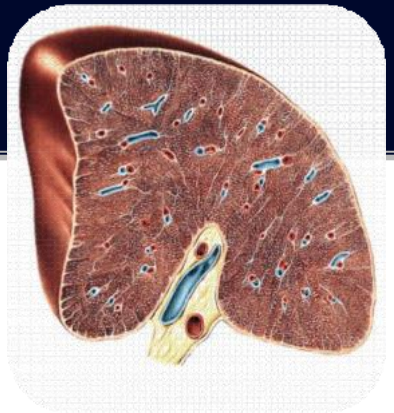
# Bazo - Hígado

BRUCELOSIS  O FIEBRE DE MALTA

Se presentan problemas respiratorios, pulmonares, bronquitis.
Falsa Leucemia.

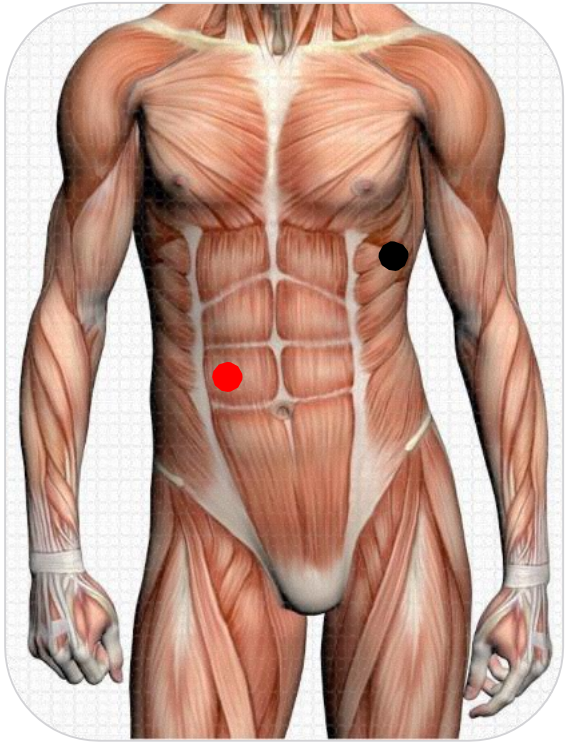


# Bazo - Duodeno



LEUCEMIA VERDADERA

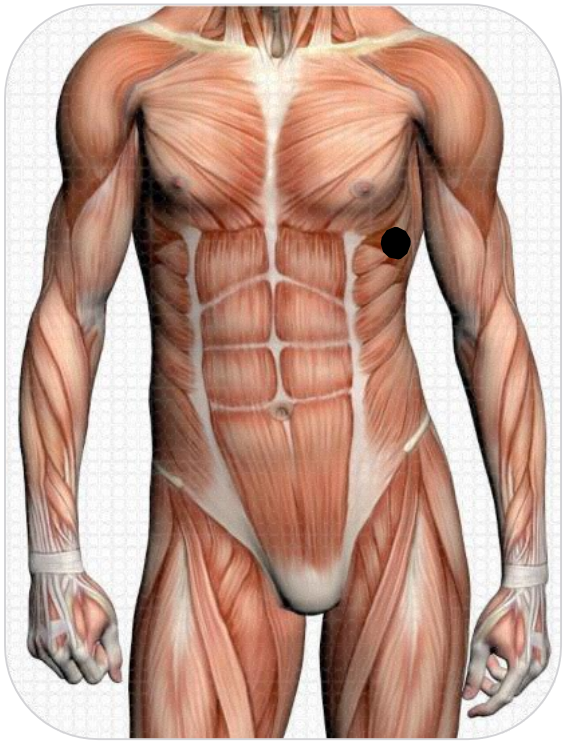
Se presentan problemas pulmonares. Se confunde con Brucelosis.

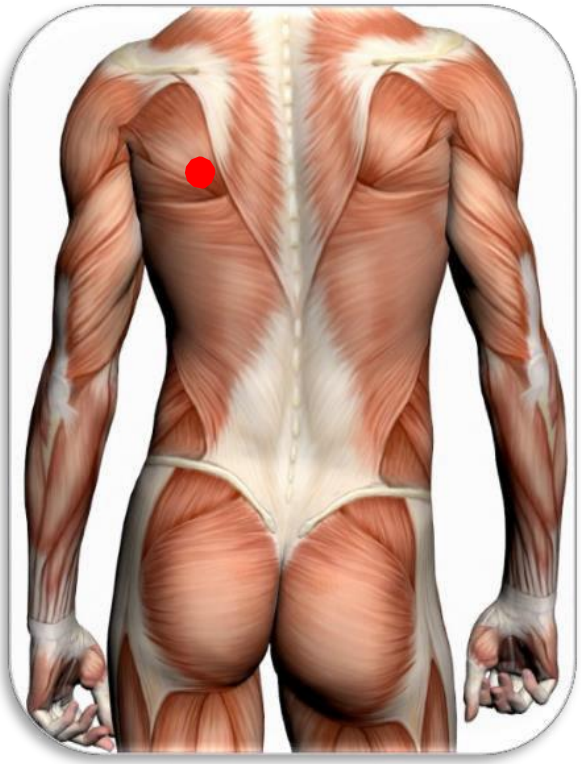


# Bazo - Pulmón

RUBÉN

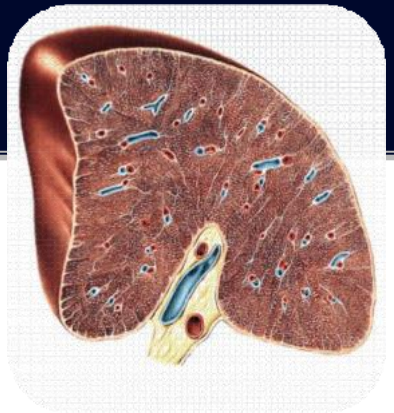
Reservorio de bacterias.

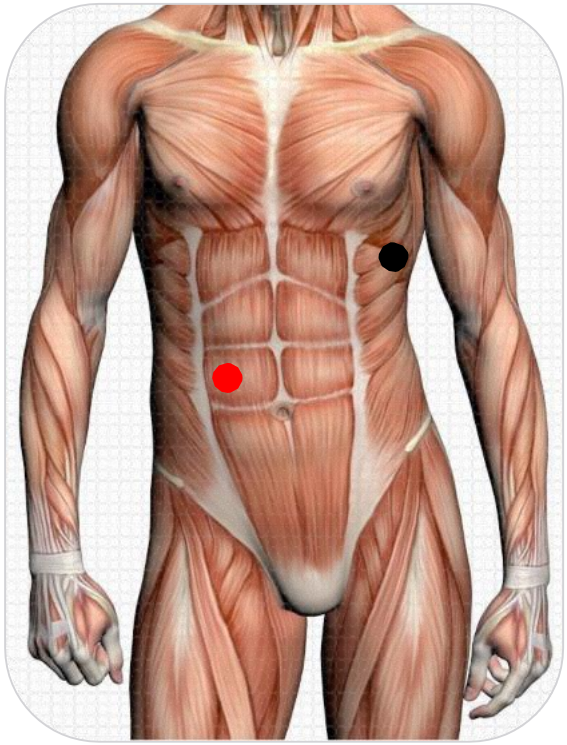




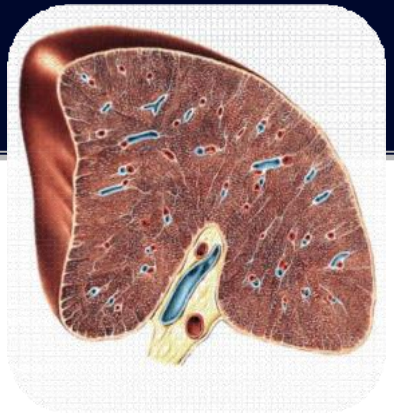
# Bazo – Duodeno

DISFUNCIÓN DEL BAZO

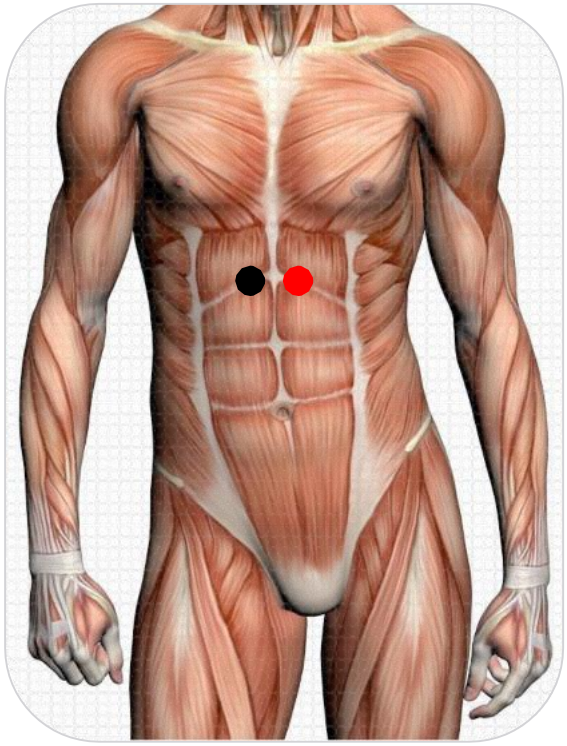




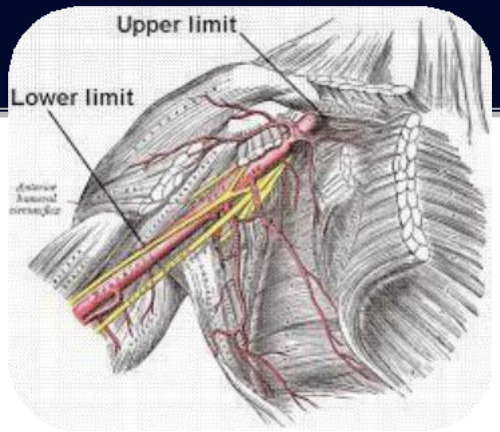
# Epigastrio – Epigastrio



GIARDIA LAMBIA

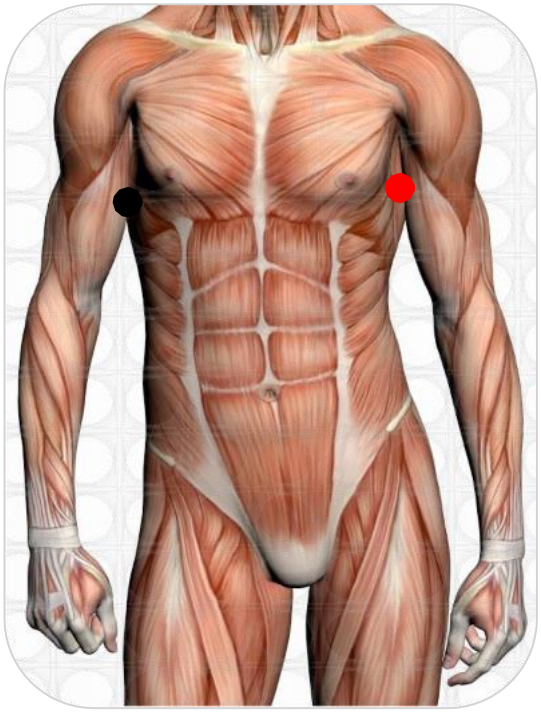


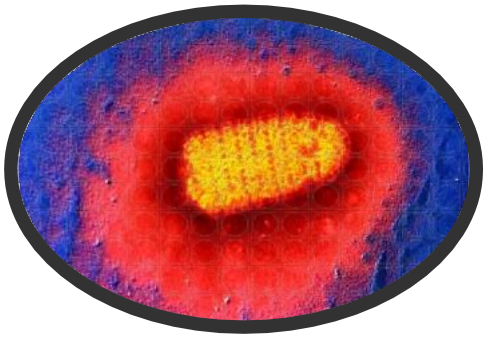
# Axila - Axila



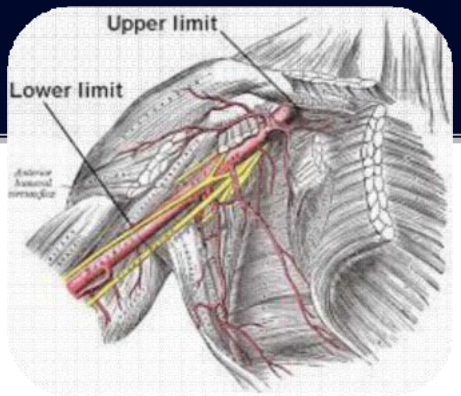

RABIA VIRUS

Sintomatología laríngea, otitis crónica, sinusitis crónica, problemas en SNC, conductas irritativas, asma, alteración en tiroides, paratiroides y parótida.



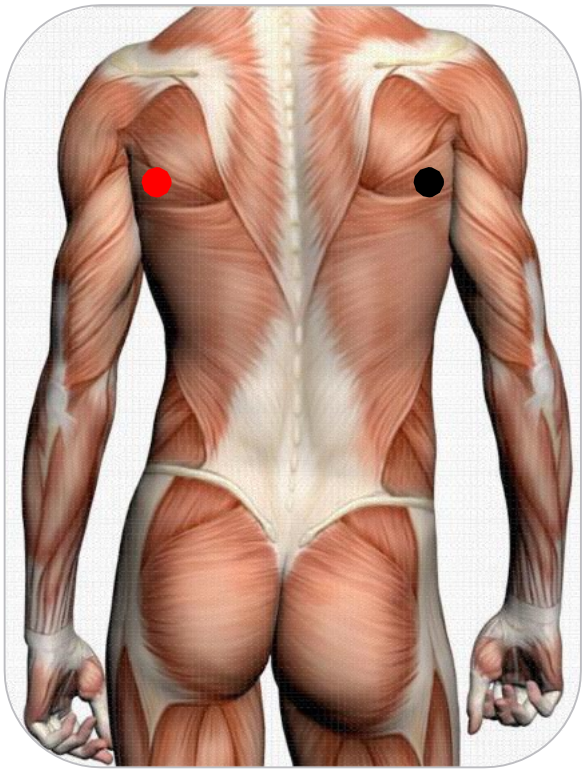


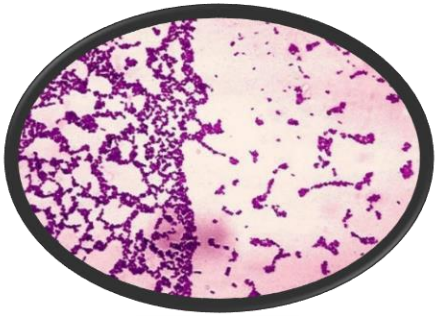
# Retroaxilar - Retroaxilar




ESTREPTOCOCCUS G

Síntomas variados. Puede producir neumonía o meningitis en neonatos (en el parto) y en personas jóvenes. También faringitis.

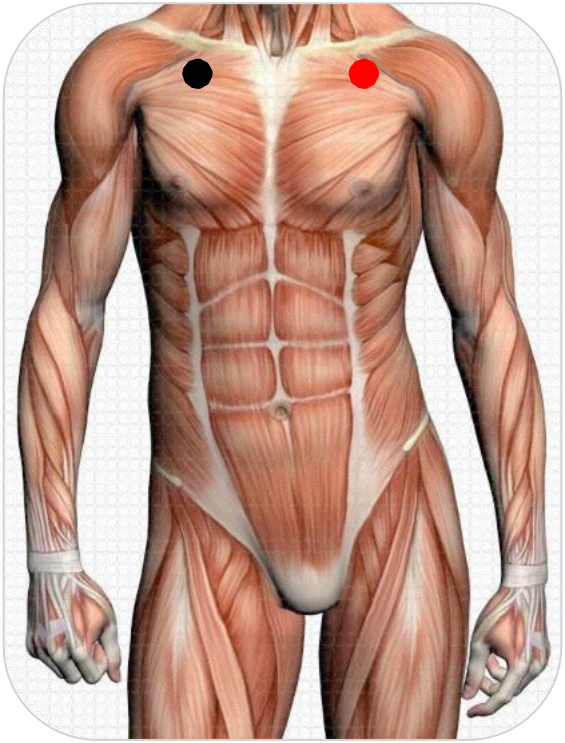


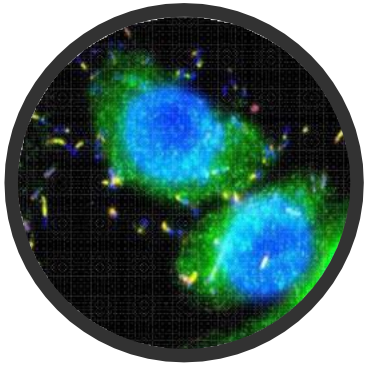


# Subclavia - Subclavia

BACILO DIFTEROIDE

Problemas traqueo bronquiales, tos crónica, diarrea, edema general, se transmite por lácteos.

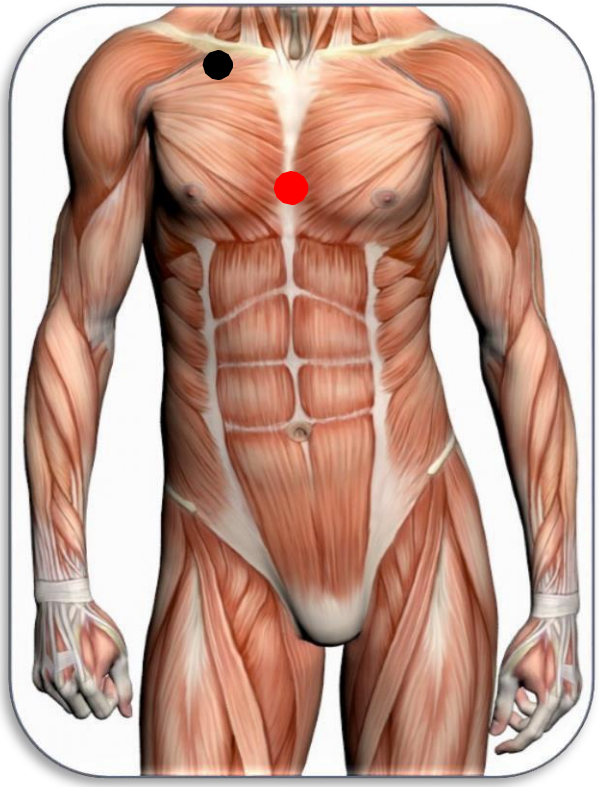


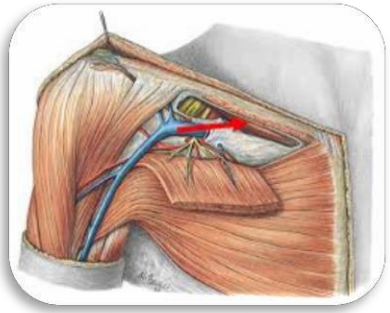


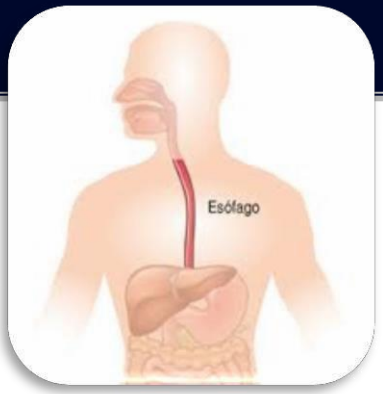
# Subclavia Derecha – Esófago

STREPTOCOCO A PYOGENES

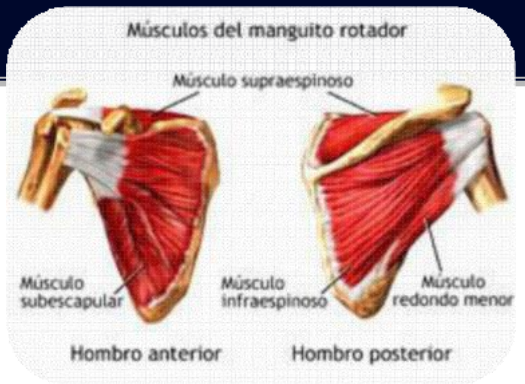
Problemas de piel.





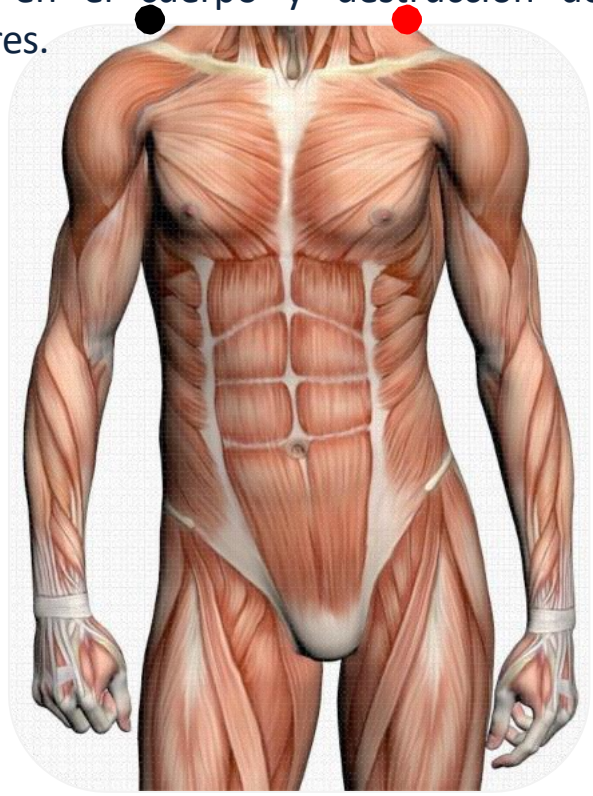


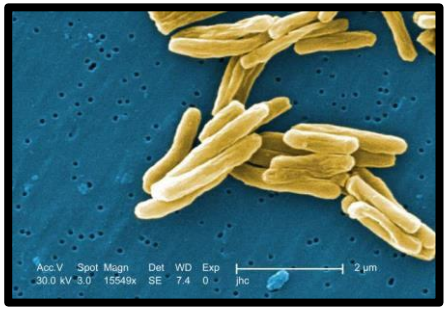
# Supraespinoso - Supraespinoso



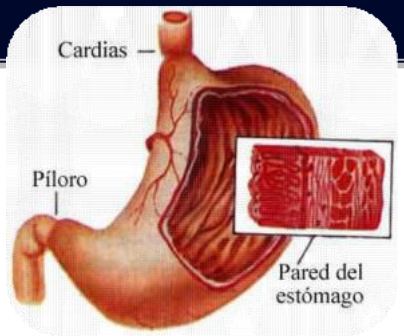

MICOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSO 1

Infección pulmonar que estimula la formación de abscesos en el cuerpo y destrucción de los tejidos pulmonares.



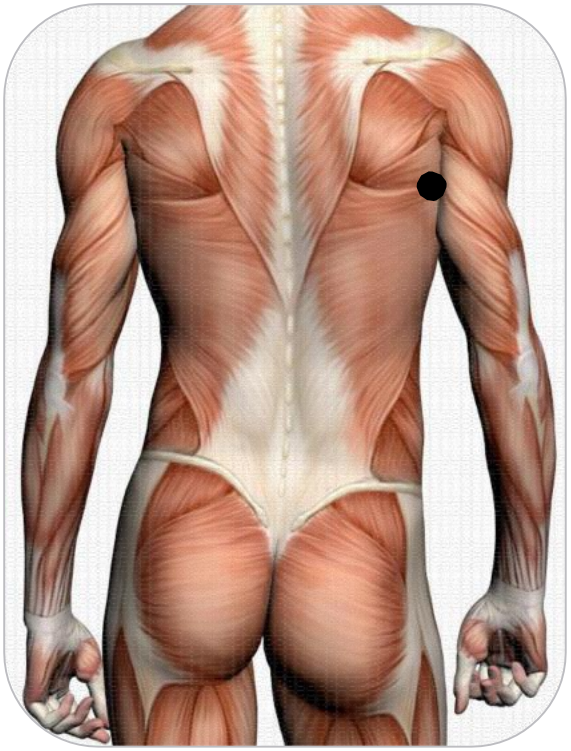


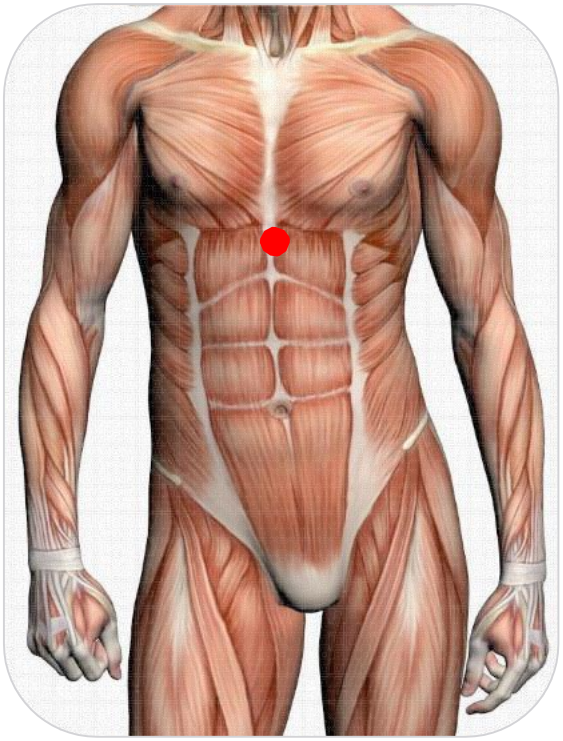
# Hombro Post. Izq, Der.  Cardias

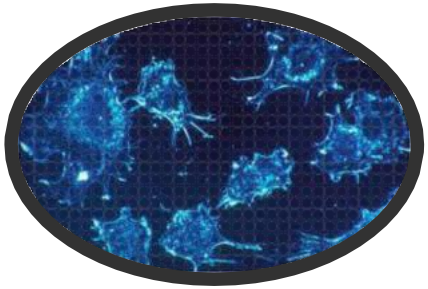



CRYPTOCIDES PRIMORDIALES

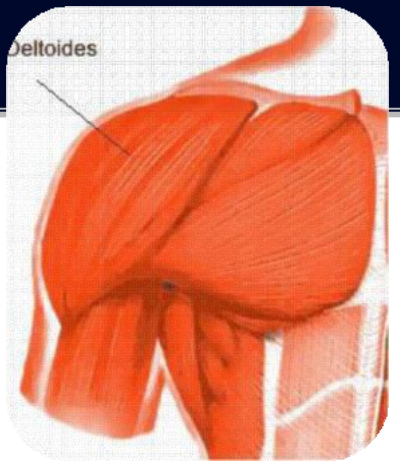
Virus (Estudios del Dr. Royal Raymond Reife)





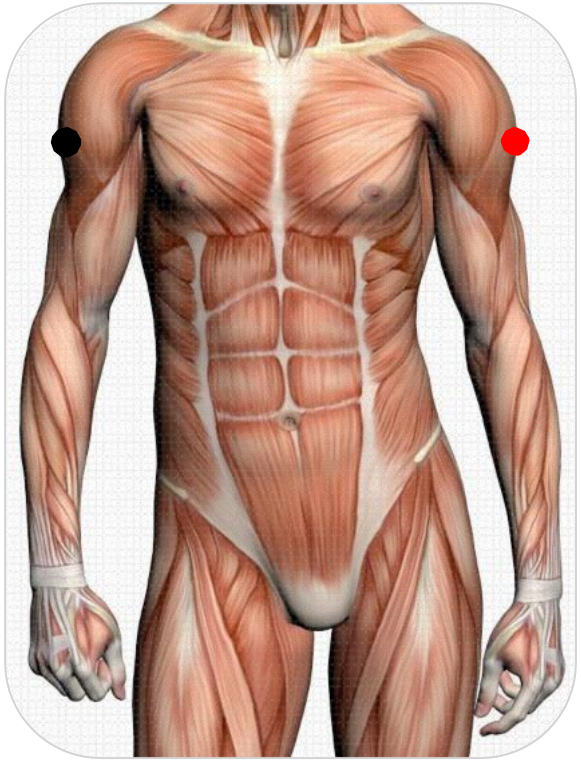


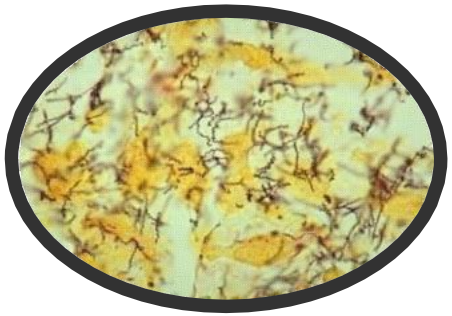
# Deltoides – Deltoides



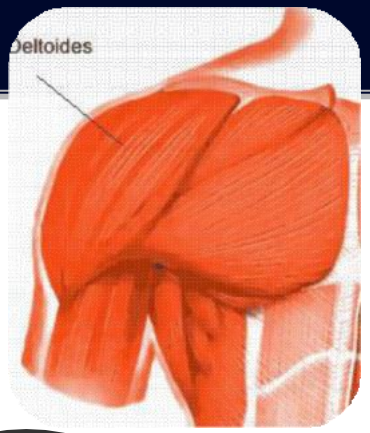

TREPONEMA PALYDUM

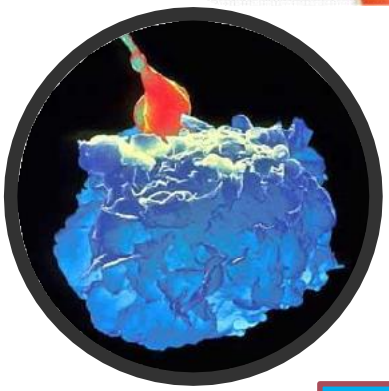
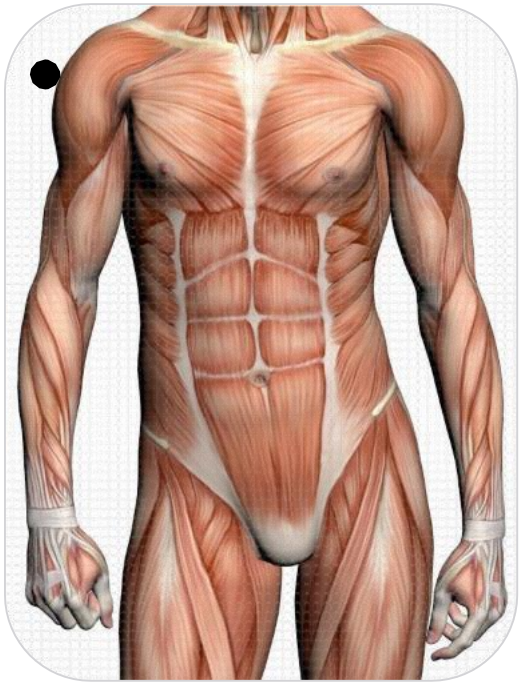
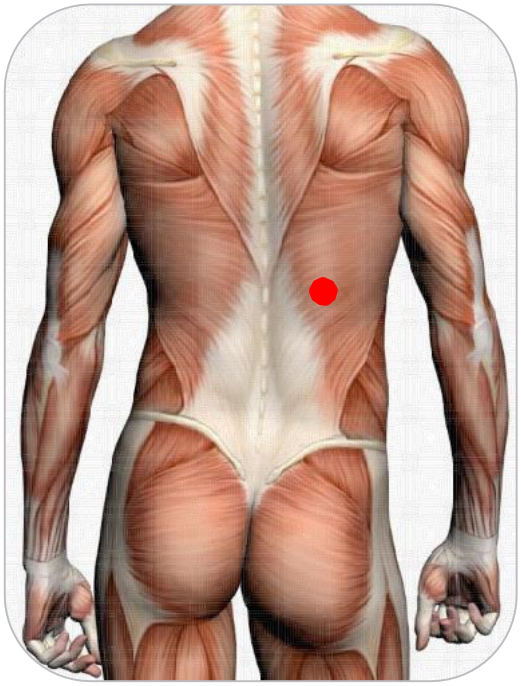
Se confunde con falsa artritis causando reumatismo articular falso, se producen por transmisión vaginal o uretral, no solamente sexual. Se presentan también dolores dorso lumbares.





# Deltoides – Riñón Del Mismo Lado




LEISHMANIA PARÁSITO

La primera manifestación es una pápula en la picadura del mosquito. La lesión evoluciona a nodular y ulcerativa con una depresión central rodeada de un borde endurado.
El agente se transmite al humano y a los animales a través de la picadura de hembras de los mosquitos chupadores de sangre.